



DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Wu Xueqian Meets Outgoing UK, PDRY Envoys	A 1
Europe Witnesses U.S.-USSR Nuclear 'Struggle'	A 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Dec]	
Rong Yiren Reiterates Open Policy	A 3
Manufacturing Exhibit Opens in Beijing	A 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Li Xiannian, Wu Xueqian Welcome Sihanouk Delegation	E 1
AFP on Sihanouk's Arrival	E 1
Li Xiannian Hosts Banquet	E 2
Senegal Accredits Envoy to Democratic Kampuchea	E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Geng Biao-Led CPC Delegation Leaves France	G 1
Hu Qili Greets Delegation	G 1
Italy's President Pertini Hails PRC	G 1
Spanish Communist Party Congress Opens	G 1
Hao Jianxu Meets Leaders	G 1
CPC Central Committee's Greeting	G 2
Deng Yingchao Meets Archbishop of Canterbury	G 2
Archbishop Gives Report	G 3
Runcie-Led Delegation Feted	G 3
Luxembourg Official Meets PRC Cultural Delegation	G 4

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz Continues Visit	I 1
Meets Li Xiannian	I 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	I 1
Egypt's Relations With Other Arab Improving	I 1
Anniversary of PRC-Kenya Ties Marked in Nairobi	I 3
Sierra Leone President Visits PRC Medical Team	I 3

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Colombia's Holguin Sardi Welcomes NPC Delegation	J 1
Peng Chong Addresses Body	J 1

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

1983 Grain Harvest Estimated at 740 Billion Jin	K 1
CPC Advisory Commission Hears Economic Report	K 2
Oil Production Statistics for 1983 Released	K 4
Gold Production Plan Fulfilled Ahead of Schedule	K 4
Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli on Study of Mao Thought	K 4
Yang Dezhi Writes in HONGQI on 'People's War'	K 5

Symposium on Mao Thought Ends in Changsha	K 6
National Meeting on Mao Journalists Theory Held [RENMIN RIBAO 12 Dec]	K 7
Journals To Carry Mao's Articles on Journalism [RENMIN RIBAO 8 Dec]	K 8
Further Report	K 9
RENMIN RIBAO Runs Full Page of Mao Photos	K 9
Xi Zhongxun at Democratic League Congress Opening	K 9
Fourth National Congress of Jiusan Society Ends	K 11
Deng Yingchao, Others Meet Former KMT Pilots	K 11
Top Cadres Must Set Example for Rectification [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Dec]	K 12

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui's Huang Huang Attends Study Class	O 1
Bai Dongcai Addresses Jiangxi Rectification Forum	O 1
Further Coverage of Zhejiang CPC Congress	O 3
Third Plenum [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 2 Dec]	O 3
Resolution on Work Report [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 2 Dec]	O 3
Wang Fang Addresses Plenum [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 3 Dec]	O 4
Nameliists of Officials [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 2 Dec]	O 6
Advisory Commission Members [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 1 Dec]	O 6
Advisory Commission Leaders [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 3 Dec]	O 7
Discipline Commission Leaders [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 3 Dec]	O 7

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Paper Urges Study of 'Combat Liberalism' [NANFANG RIBAO 11 Dec]	P 1
Guangdong Holds Forum on 'Four Transformations' [NANFANG RIBAO 7 Dec]	P 3
Qiao Xiaoguang on Developing Education in Guangxi	P 5
Henan Organizations Begin Party Rectification	P 6
Mao Zhiyong Heads Hunan Rectification Group	

TAIWAN

Reportage on Agricultural Trade Dispute With U.S. [CHINA POST 9 Dec]	V 1
Further Account [CHINA POST 10 Dec]	V 1
Present Level of Mideast Oil Imports To Continue	V 2
Financial Ties With South Africa To Be Strengthened	V 3
National Assembly Session To Begin 20 February	V 3

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'Some Progress' Reportedly Made at PRC-UK Talks [HONG KONG STANDARD 15 Dec]	W 1
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WU XUEQIAN MEETS OUTGOING UK, PDRY ENVOYS

OW150750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian met here this morning on separate occasions with British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock and Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China Yasin Ahmad Salih who are going to leave here for home at the end of term of office.

EUROPE WITNESSES U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR 'STRUGGLE'

HK141222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 83 p 7

["Year-End Review" by Xin Shufan and Jiang Jianguo: "Acute Trial of Strength in the 'Euromissile Year'"]

[Text] The year 1983, as its name -- the "Euromissile year" -- suggests, has witnessed the U.S.-Soviet struggle for nuclear superiority in Europe. It opened with the new proposal on reduction of nuclear missiles offered by the Soviet Union at the end of 1982 and is going to close with the breakdown of talks in Europe on medium-range nuclear weapons and the U.S. deployment of a new type of medium-range missile in Western Europe. This has fully reflected the acute struggle between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States. As this struggle also has an important bearing on the U.S.-European relations, as well as Soviet-European relations, it has had impact on European politics and has given rise to an extremely complicated situation.

The Soviet Union has already quietly deployed some 250 SS-20 missiles in Europe. Thus, by seizing superiority regarding medium-range nuclear missiles, the Soviet Union is now threatening the security of Western Europe. The United States, together with its NATO allies, has made every effort to counteract Soviet nuclear superiority and has made up its mind to begin deployment of Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The U.S.-Soviet contention for nuclear superiority in Europe is strongly opposed by the people of various strata in Western Europe. Under such circumstances, the two superpowers, while embarking on another round of the nuclear arms race, cannot but make some gestures to show their intention of holding talks on the so-called reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The United States and the Soviet Union launched a "battle of proposals" at the conference table at the end of last year. The Soviet Union put forth two complementary proposals, one after another, in less than 1 year, while the United States made in turn three proposals. The core of the Soviet proposals is that, on the premise that the United States deploys no new missiles, the Soviet Union will reduce the quantity of its own SS-20 missiles to a level comparable to the nuclear strength of Britain and France. These proposals, while aimed at destroying the U.S. deployment plan of new missiles in Europe, enabled the Soviet Union to show off its sincerity in unilaterally reducing nuclear weapons. And in addition, these proposals were meant to deal with the nuclear strength of Britain and France as well.

In the final analysis, by these proposals, the Soviet Union would get the upper hand of the United States as far as medium-range nuclear strength is concerned. The core of the U.S. proposals is that both the United States and the Soviet Union should have "equal" nuclear strength. Either both sides keep nothing: The Soviet Union removes and destroys all SS-20 missiles and the United States deploys no missiles; or both sides deploy an equal number of missiles. The United States purpose in offering these proposals was to pose itself as a supporter of complete disarmament and to deprive the Soviet Union of its superiority.

In order to compel the other to submit, both the Soviet Union and the United States adopted a series of policies to win the support of European countries. The Soviet Union made every effort to disintegrate the Western alliance, sowing dissension between the United States and those West European countries that held doubts about the U.S. new missiles deployment. While toadying and drawing over these West European countries, the Soviet Union flagrantly threatened them, declaring that those which agreed to let the United States deploy nuclear missiles on their territory would become the targets of Soviet nuclear retaliation. However, this tactic of the Soviet Union has proved unsuccessful, since its superiority in terms of missiles has always been a real threat all West European countries have to take into account. Its trick to restrict the independent nuclear strength of Britain and France has evoked their aversion. The FRG, which has always been a key target of the Soviet Union's friendship policy, has taken a tough stand with the Soviet Union as a result of the Christian Democratic Union's seizure of power.

By adopting the policy of safeguarding "unity" with its allies, the United States strengthened consultations with West European countries, yielded to its allies' advice on the holding of talks with the Soviet Union before the deployment of missiles, accepted the FRG's "zero-option proposal," and so on. Through these efforts, the United States has won the support of its allies, which finally enabled it to start the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, and has thus won a victory in its struggle against the Soviet Union for nuclear superiority in Europe.

Faced with the acute rivalry between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, West European countries, which are standing in the crevice, have participated in this struggle to an extent greater than in past years, since it has bearing on their own immediate interests. They have voluntarily put forward some compromise suggestions in order to break the deadlock, and have greatly strengthened their internal discussions, showing rare unity and unanimity.

In order to counter the threat of Soviet SS-20 missiles and to avoid Soviet nuclear blackmail, the West European countries have to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles. Their view is at one with the United States on this issue. But, on the other hand, the West European countries are worried that the nuclear arms race will accelerate endlessly, for this will not only add pressure to the West European countries to increase their military expenditures, but also will aggravate the tension in Europe. Furthermore, the West European countries physically are relatively closer to the Soviet Union and East Europe than to the United States, and economic trade between them is gradually developing. Therefore, they have actively tried to dissuade the Reagan administration from implementing the ultra-tough Soviet policy while supporting the view of the United States. They urged the United States to implement the principle of conducting a dialogue with the Soviet Union while deploying missiles. Some countries are inclined to hope that the U.S.-Soviet talks will succeed, and hence the plan for deploying new U.S. missiles will be cancelled.

But more important is that the mammoth antinuclear and peace movements have been surging in more and more countries in Western Europe over the past year. The scale of the demonstrations, which were frequent again the autumn of this year, has seldom been seen in decades since World War II. The movements oppose the two superpowers' nuclear arms race in Europe, and opposed the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. This shows that the strong aspirations of people in Western Europe are for pursuing peace and are anti-war. It inevitably exerts great pressure on the governments of West European countries, forcing them to adopt more careful policies on the Euromissiles issue.

Faced with this surging peace movement, some "leftist" parties which are not in office also have put forward the slogan of postponing the deployment of U.S. missiles in order to win support. When the Social Democratic Party of the FRG was in office, it advocated the deployment of new missiles. But after it became the opposition party, it changed its original attitude, and stated that the FRG should not voluntarily deploy the U.S. nuclear missiles, even though the United States and the Soviet Union could not reach an agreement in their talks. The Dutch parliament cannot make clear its decision on deployment as its cabinet has not had the majority support of the "leftist" parties for four consecutive terms. There is also a powerful "leftist" opposition in the Belgian parliament.

This fully shows the delicate situation of the increasingly acute condition in which the United States and the Soviet Union are vying for superiority in Europe. Various countries in Western Europe cannot absolutely obey the United States, or they will fall out with the Soviet Union while supporting the United States. Though the United States has the upper hand at present in the acute struggle between the two superpowers in the "Euromissile year," the struggle has not yet ended, and both parties are preparing for another trial of strength in the next round. We can expect that the vying between the two superpowers on Euromissiles will become more acute in the coming years.

RONG YIREN REITERATES OPEN POLICY

OW141953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- China will unswervingly continue its open policy and further expand economic, technical and cultural exchanges with other countries, said Rong Yiren, chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) at the New Year reception he gave in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

After reviewing the new developments in China's external economic relations in the past year, he explained that the current efforts to eliminate ideological contamination in China are aimed at further promoting China's foreign economic work and accelerating its modernization drive. In the past year, he said, the CITIC has achieved new successes in obtaining and using foreign funds and in introducing advanced technology and in other endeavors. The corporation has made investment in Macao, drawing special attention from Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. The corporation will also make investments overseas in line with actual needs and possibilities, he said.

Present at the reception were more than 800 people, including diplomatic envoys of 44 countries, visiting foreign guests, leading members of representative offices of foreign enterprises and banks in Beijing, as well as Chinese and foreign journalists.

MANUFACTURING EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

OW140850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- A processing and manufacturing exhibition focussing on cooperative business opportunities in China opened here today. The exhibition is sponsored by the China Trade Corporation of the United States and I.C.E. Conferences and Exhibitions, Ltd. of the United Kingdom.

Taking part are 106 companies from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Hong Kong. On display are samples, drawings and technical manuals for machine building, electronics, aeronautics, building materials, and chemical, textile and light industries. The participants will also hold talks with Chinese business representatives on economic and technical cooperation in co-production, processing and compensation trade. The exhibition will close on December 20.

LI XIANNIAN, WU XUEQIAN WELCOME SIHANOUK DELEGATION

OW151100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the PRC Government, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, is leading a Democratic Kampuchean delegation in an official goodwill visit to our country after attending the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The delegation arrived in Beijing by plane this morning to a rousing welcome.

Deputy leaders of the delegation Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; and Kueu Samphan, vice president of the CGDK in charge of foreign affairs, had arrived in Beijing earlier.

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, presided over a grand ceremony held this afternoon to welcome the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Samdech Sihanouk. Today, the national flags of China and Democratic Kampuchea flew at the square outside the East Gate of the Great Hall of the People. When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan arrived at the square, President Li Xiannian cordially shook hands with these distinguished Kampuchean guests and exchanged greetings with them. Young pioneers presented flowers to the distinguished guests.

The welcoming ceremony began with the playing of Democratic Kampuchean and Chinese national anthems by the military band. Accompanied by President Li Xiannian, Samdech Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan reviewed a guard of honor from the three services of the Chinese PLA -- the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Waving bouquets and colorful ribbons and singing and dancing, 300 youths and children gave the distinguished Kampuchean guests a rousing welcome. Present at the welcoming ceremony were Zhu Xuefan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese PLA; and Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk arrived in Beijing, they were warmly greeted at the airport by Han Nianlong, adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Liu Shuqing, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; Pech Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China; and diplomatic envoys of some foreign countries to China.

AFP on Sihanouk's Arrival

BK150346 Hong Kong AFP in English 0325 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Cambodia's resistance government, arrived in Beijing today and denied reports he would have summit talks here with his two coalition partners who flew in Tuesday.

Khieu Samphan, chief of Beijing's allies, the Khmer Rouge, and nationalist Son Sann were on hand to greet the arriving prince, who said they all came simply to meet with Chinese leaders. "We are together in China to demonstrate our unity as well as pay homage to China, our great (?friend) and supporter," he said on his arrival from Paris. "We have not come to review the work of the tripartite coalition. For that, we will meet again in January in Cambodian territory," he said. "Our cabinet meets in Kampuchea (Cambodia)," the prince said. We still have a territory. We are not a government in exile."

Diplomats here saw the simultaneous visits as a desire to display unity among the three movements which have often been at odds both before and after formation of the coalition in June of last year. Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sann arrived from Bangkok. The diplomats speculated that the U.N.-recognized coalition would likely ask China for an increase in military aid amid prospects of a new dry season offensive in Cambodia by the Vietnamese, who have some 150,000-170,000 troops there.

China provides assistance to all three groups: The communist Khmer Rouge with some 30,000 fighting men in Cambodia, as well as the non-communist forces of Mr. Son Sann with 10,000 guerrillas and Prince Sihanouk with about 5,000. But the two non-communist factions complain that the Khmer Rouge have received the bulk of Chinese aid, leaving them only residual assistance.

A diplomatic source said that the three Cambodian resistance leaders would leave Beijing Sunday and travel together to the southeastern coastal province of Fujian. Prince Sihanouk will then fly to North Korea where he will spend the New Year holiday, the source said.

Li Xiannian Hosts Banquet

OW151226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

At 7 p.m., Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan, both vice-chairmen of the delegation, entered the banquet hall, in the company of Li Xiannian and Madame Lin Jiamei and others.

Li Xiannian and Samdech Sihanouk spoke at the banquet to warm welcome of all those present. Also present were Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council; Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture; and Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

SENEGAL ACCREDITS ENVOY TO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW141343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Dakar, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Senegal decided here today to appoint an ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea. The decision was taken at a meeting of the Council of Ministers presided over by President Abdou Diouf.

Senegalese Ambassador to China Mamadou Seyni Mbengue will also serve as ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea with residence in Beijing. Senegal is the second African country after Mauritania to have appointed an ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea.

I. 15 Dec 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

GENG BIAO-LED CPC DELEGATION LEAVES FRANCE

OW141241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Paris, December 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party delegation concluded a 10-day visit to France and left here for home today. The delegation was headed by Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

During its stay in the country, the delegation was received by Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, and was feted by Pierre Joxe, president of the group of the Socialist Party of the National Assembly. The Chinese delegation and representatives of the French Socialist Party exchanged views on international issues and briefed each other on their domestic situations. The Chinese delegation also visited some factories.

Hu Qili Greets Delegation

OW150813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Geng Biao, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, returned here by air this morning after a friendship visit to France.

They were greeted at the airport by Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The French ambassador to China, Charles Malo, was also on hand.

ITALY'S PRESIDENT PERTINI HAILS PRC

OW150252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Rome, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini said this afternoon that "China is a country with a great civilization and it does not seek expansionism." Pertini said this when visiting an exhibition on ancient Chinese civilization held in Venice.

"(China) does not occupy an inch of foreign territory," said Pertini. "All she does is for self-defense." Recalling his visit to China, the 87-year-old president said, "I love China, and the Chinese also like me."

The exhibition opened in Venice on June 4. It shows more than 150 historical relics from the neolithic to the Western Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 24). 440,000 people have visited the exhibition. At the request of people from all walks of life, the exhibition will be held for four more weeks after its scheduled closure at the end of this year.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

Hao Jianxiu Meets Leaders

OW141351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Madrid, December 13 (XINHUA) -- Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party, met today Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Hao is the CPC representative to attend the upcoming congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

During the talks with the Spanish communist leader, Hao said that the Spanish Communist Party has a glorious history of struggle for national democracy, independence and world peace. She wished the congress success. Expressing warm welcome to Hao and her party, Ibarruri recalled her two visits to China in the past during which she met with Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

On December 12, Sanchez Montero and Romero Marin, members of the Executive Committee and of the Secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party, met with Hao Jianxiu at the party's headquarters here. Hao presented them a congratulatory letter of the CPC Central Committee to the 11th National Congress of the Spanish Communist Party. Hao and her party arrived here on December 11.

CPC Central Committee's Greeting

OW141757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has sent a message to the 11th National Congress of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), warmly congratulating the congress on its convocation and wishing it every success. The congress is scheduled to open today.

The message says, "The Communist Party of Spain is a party with a glorious revolutionary tradition and maintaining close ties with the masses. For more than 60 years, the Communist Party of Spain, united with the Spanish people, has carried out an arduous struggle to safeguard national independence and strive for democracy and freedom."

"Today," the message continues, "the Communist Party of Spain, upholding independence, is waging an extensive struggle for the right and interests of the working people and for democracy and socialism. Internationally, the communist Party of Spain has made positive contributions to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the maintenance of world peace. We believe that proceeding from the actual conditions at home and by closing the ranks and carrying on the glorious revolutionary tradition, the Spanish communists will surely be able to surmount the obstacles in their advance and achieve new progress." The message says that the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties have always been supporting and in solidarity with each other in the revolutionary struggles. The Chinese Communists highly cherish this traditional friendship. "We are convinced that through the common efforts of our two parties, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties will surely be further consolidated and developed."

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

OW140825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, today told Dr Robert Runcie, the 102nd archbishop of Canterbury, that the freedom of religious belief is guaranteed in China.

She said, "Normal religious activities are protected by law. Religious faith must be voluntary. We neither force people to believe in religion nor force them not to believe." However, she added, it is impermissible in China to use religious activities to undermine the interests of the country and the people or disrupt national construction. Deng, who is also honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, had a 45-minute conversation with Archbishop Runcie and his party in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

For a time, Deng admitted, there were violations of this policy due to internal turmoil. "Such a practice is being corrected," she added. The visit to China by the archbishop, she said, is conducive to increasing the mutual understanding and friendship between the British and Chinese peoples in general and Christians in particular.

The British primate said that "one of the things that have impressed me during this trip in China has been the readiness to admit that there have been mistakes in the past and they will be corrected. This is a sign that the country has confidence in itself." He appreciated the fact that the Chinese Christian church "has a more Chinese character." "This," he added, "is good because it enables the Chinese Christians to bring their wisdom to the world Christian community."

Present at the meeting were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Bishop Ding Guangxun, chairman of the China Christian Council, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Archbishop Gives Report

OW140945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Dr. Robert Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, said here today that "the three-self movement (self-administration, self-support and self-propagation) of the Chinese Protestant churches has succeeded in building up an authentic and independent Chinese church."

Giving a report to some 200 people at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) here this morning, Dr. Runcie said, "I have been delighted by every sign that the worship and the spiritual life of Chinese Christians is becoming more deeply rooted in your rich and ancient culture." "I can also say that the church throughout the world needs the wisdom and the special insights of Chinese Christianity," he added. "New China has staggering achievements to its credit," the archbishop went on. He said he was impressed by China's improvements in agriculture and her efforts to train the younger generation.

He drew special attention to the frankness of the Chinese he met during this China tour in talking about the past mistakes. This, he said, could only be done by a country and its people who are full of confidence. Dr. Runcie also noted that "China has the task of feeding one quarter of the world's population on one-seventh of the agricultural land. I have seen with my own eyes that problems are being tackled with energy, enthusiasm and much success. I am delighted that the Christian community is so obviously committed to sharing the burdens and to making the fullest possible contribution as loyal citizens in the building of the New China." Referring to the present dangerous state of the world, Dr. Runcie said that all people who cherish the sacred gift of life should be conscious of the urgency of the present movement with the faith in the possibility of building bridges to greater understanding and reconciliation between the peoples of the world.

In a speech of welcome, Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke highly of Dr. Runcie's support for the Chinese three-self movement and opposition to illegal activities of the few abroad hostile to China's sovereignty, as well as his desire to work for building a bridge of friendship between the people of China and Britain. Dr. Runcie's current visit would add a new chapter to the annals of Sino-British friendship, he added.

I. 15 Dec 83

G 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Runcie-led Delegation Feted

OW141918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the British Council of Churches led by Archbishop Robert Runcie was entertained at a banquet given by the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council here this evening. Acting Director of the bureau Ren Wuzhi, Archbishop Runcie and Vice-Chairman of the delegation Philip Morgan proposed toasts.

The delegation arrived in Beijing December 2 and went to Shanghai with Dr. Runcie the next morning. Then the delegation broke up into four groups and toured Fuzhou and Hangzhou, Suzhou and Nanjing, Wuhan and Zhengzhou, Shenyang and Dalian respectively. They gathered here yesterday.

LUXEMBOURG OFFICIAL MEETS PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW091053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Luxembourg, December 8 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister and concurrently Minister for Cultural Affairs Pierre Werner of Luxembourg received a visiting Chinese culture delegation here today.

The prime minister told the delegation that he was pleased with the recent signing of a cultural exchange agreement with China. The agreement for 1984-85 would help the peoples of the two countries understand each other better, he said.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER 'AZIZ CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Li Xiannian

OW150545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1514 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- At a meeting with Iraqi Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, President Li Xiannian indicated that China hopes the war between Iraq and Iran will end early.

Li Xiannian said that both Iraq and Iran are Third World countries which had been oppressed by colonialists. A Chinese saying goes: Both will benefit from peace while neither will remain unscathed in fighting. Early conclusion of the Iraqi-Iranian war will benefit the economic development of the two countries and their people. China, as a friend of both Iraq and Iran, will also be happy about it.

Li Xiannian stressed the importance of Arab unity. He said that unity will lead to victory while division will lead to defeat. It is hoped that the Arab people will unite to oppose Israel's policies of aggression and expansion.

'Aziz indicated that Iraq is willing to cease fire with Iran and to achieve a just and honorable peace. He said that Iraq, like China, supports the Palestinian Liberation Organization and its legitimate leadership headed by Chairman 'Arafat.

Present at the meeting were Wen Yezhan, vice foreign minister; Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahaf, vice foreign minister of Iraq; and Muhammad Sa'id ar-Rafa'i, Iraqi ambassador to China.

This evening 'Aziz gave a reciprocal banquet, which was attended by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW141257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Iraqi Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and his party.

China attaches importance to the friendly, cooperative relations with Iraq and will continue to strive for furthering economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, Zhao Ziyang said. 'Aziz conveyed the friendly sentiments of the Iraqi people to the Chinese people and hoped that bilateral relations would grow.

EGYPT'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER ARABS IMPROVING

OW141252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 14 Dec 83

["Roundup: Relations Improved Between Egypt and Other Arab Countries" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, December 13 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Mingbo) -- The year 1983 has witnessed the turbulence in the Middle East. The Egyptian Government has in this year stressed the unity among the Arab world and endeavored to develop its relations with other Arab countries, while persisting in opposing the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali recently pointed out that Egypt's relationship with other Arab countries in the outgoing year has entered upon a stage of practical coordination on specific policies towards national and international issues from a level of mere consultations.

Many Arab countries severed their political and diplomatic ties with Egypt three years ago, at a Baghdad Arab summit held after Egypt had signed a peace treaty with Israel. To change this situation, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has since time and again appealed to leaders of other Arab countries to put aside differences among them and confront the enemy in unity. On the part of the Egyptian Government, great application has been shown. Egypt has further expanded its ties with Sudan, Somalia and Oman, with which relations had been maintained despite the Baghdad resolution. In particular, steady progress has been made in various areas in the Egypt-Sudan integration.

What merits special attention is that ties between Egypt and other Arab countries have been increasing. At the 7th Non-Aligned Summit held in India last March, President Mubarak met with the heads of State of Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain and the vice-president of Iraq, and exchanged views with them on the Middle East situation.

Foreign Minister 'Ali has in this year paid visits to Iraq, Jordan, Morocco and some other countries. Top Egyptian Government officials have also visited Lebanon. In July, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz visited Egypt, and the two sides reached an agreement on developing bilateral relations. Meanwhile, Syrian and Egyptian officials have also entered into touch with each other.

The steady restoration of ties between Egypt and other Arab countries is the result of the pro-Arab policy pursued by President Mubarak since he succeeded Anwar as-Sadat, which has found a favorable reception in the Arab world.

Last February Egypt dissolved the organization of solidarity between Arab and Islamic peoples which was meant to counter the Baghdad resolution. Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Egypt recalled its ambassador in Tel Aviv. Despite enormous pressures from the United States and Israel, the Egyptian Government insisted that before the Egyptian ambassador returns to Tel Aviv Israel must withdraw all its troops from Lebanon, show sincerity on the Palestinian issue, and end its occupation of the Egyptian territory of Tabah.

The other Arab countries, on their part, need the help of Egypt, a country with a population of 46 million. They hope that Egypt would return to the Arab fold and play a part it deserves. Moroccan King Hassan II has said that the return of Egypt to the Arab arena is important to the Arab world. Jordanian King Husayn has also said that Egypt's stay outside the Arab group is improper. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has pointed out that the negative attitude towards Egypt constitutes a grave danger to the Arab nation and its interest. Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud has said the strain with Egypt was already over. Some Arab countries expected that a resolution would be made at the next Arab summit to enable all Arab nations to decide on their own will the pattern of relations they are going to have with Egypt.

Observers noted that an improved relationship between Egypt and other Arab countries will serve the interests of the Arab world and the Palestinian cause, and will help promote peace in the Middle East.

I. 15 Dec 83

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-KENYA TIES MARKED IN NAIROBI

OW150148 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Nairobi, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Kenya Yang Keming gave a reception here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Kenyan diplomatic relations.

Kenyan Minister of Culture and Social Services Kenneth Matiba and other government officials and friends from various circles attended the reception. The Chinese Government delegation headed by Minister of Communication Li Qing, who is here to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Kenya's independence, was also present.

Yang Keming noted in his toast that both China and Kenya oppose power politics and the policy of aggression and expansion. They cherish the common aspiration of defending world peace and promoting South-South cooperation and friendship among the people.

The Kenyan minister said Kenya and China "share the same concern with regard to certain international development and with regard to power politics in particular." Both speakers expressed the desire to expand new areas of cooperation between the two countries.

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT VISITS PRC MEDICAL TEAM

OW150207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Freetown, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, Tuesday visited the Chinese medical team working in the country.

The president heard a report from the team leader on the team's work and said that he appreciated the team's good service to the local inhabitants under the difficult conditions. The team works in a hospital situated in a town some 170 kilometers from the capital.

COLOMBIA'S HOLGUIN SARDI WELCOMES NPC DELEGATION

OW150850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, December 14 (XINHUA) -- President of the Colombian National Congress Carlos Holguin Sardi gave a reception here today for the visiting Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) led by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of its Standing Committee.

In his toast, Holguin Sardi said the visit by such a high-level Chinese delegation will contribute to the increasingly closer ties between the two countries. He believed that under its present leadership, China will work, as the world expects, with great efforts and vigour for friendship, understanding and mutual respect between the peoples and for peace and international cooperation.

Peng Chong said in his toast that the Chinese delegation held talks with top Colombian congressmen on a variety of topics of common interest. Through visits and talks, the delegation has been able to get a better understanding of the great efforts made by the Colombian people in promoting their national economy and world peace. The strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries is in the fundamental interest of both peoples, he added.

During its stay here, the delegation called on Augusto Amirez Ocampo, mayor of Bogota, and met with members of the Colombian-China Friendship Association and Chinese residents here.

Peng Chong Addresses Body

OW141922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, December 13 (XINHUA) -- The Colombian House of Representatives held a plenary session today and invited Peng Chong, head of a Chinese delegation from the National People's Congress (NPC), to deliver an address.

In his welcoming speech, House Speaker Cesar Gaviria Trujillo expressed his belief that the Chinese delegation's visit will help promote good relations between the two countries.

Peng Chong said both Colombia and China belong to the Third World and support each other in the cause of safeguarding independence and national sovereignty, opposing outside intervention and maintaining world peace. He said China and Colombia have a lot to learn from each other in developing the economies of the two countries. Their relationship of friendly cooperation has a bright future, he added.

The Chinese delegation also called on President of the Senate Carlos Holguin Sardi and President of the House of Representatives Cesar Gaviria Trujillo today.

1983 GRAIN HARVEST ESTIMATED AT 740 BILLION JIN

OW151027 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1357 GMT 13 Dec 83

[By reporter Ji Bin]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- China has reaped a bumper harvest this year after overcoming serious natural disasters. The state plan for the output of major agricultural products has been fulfilled, and the production of grain, cotton, sugar, and livestock and aquatic products, on the basis of last year's good harvest, has continued to increase, thus hitting an all-time high.

Fang Gan, spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and director of the Propaganda Department of the ministry, released this news at a press conference today which was attended by Chinese and foreign reporters.

Fang Gan said: According to preliminary statistics, China will produce about 740 billion jin of grain this year, an increase of more than 33 billion jin over last year; its total cotton output will top 80 million dan, an increase of more than 8 million dan over last year; total output of sugar crops will be more than 900 million dan, an increase of more than 23 million dan over last year; total output of oil-bearing crops produced under the control of the state plan is expected to reach 200 million dan; total output of pork, beef and mutton will reach 27.08 billion jin; total output of cows' and ewes' milk will be 4.59 billion jin, increases of 60 million jin and 670 million jin respectively; total output of eggs will be 6.5 billion jin, an increase of 900 million jin over last year; and total output of aquatic products will reach 5,305,000 metric tons, up 145,000 metric tons compared with last year.

In analyzing the excellent situation of our country's bumper harvest this year, Fang Gan pointed out that the development of agricultural production this year had shown the following several distinguishing features:

The bumper harvest has been reaped this year in the course of a struggle against serious natural disasters. A considerable area was hit by serious flood or drought this year at a critical time when crops were growing, and some areas even suffered destructive disasters. More than 600 million mu of farmland in the country were hit by natural disasters. However, thanks to a stable policy, state support, peasants' efforts, and better weather conditions late this year, a bumper harvest has been reaped on the basis of last year's good harvest.

The output-related system of contracted responsibilities has been implemented in an all-round way and has been further stabilized and improved. More than 99 percent of the country's production teams have instituted this system according to their local conditions and have also been developing other lines of production in addition to crop cultivation. Various types of specialized households and key households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation have been vigorously developing. Such households now number more 24 million, accounting for over 13 percent of the country's peasant households. In some areas, specialized households and key households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation used to be scattered but are now moving to the same places. As a result, specialized villages and townships have emerged. All this has effectively aroused the enthusiasm for socialism of hundreds of thousands of peasants and has greatly raised productivity. Diversified economic undertakings and commodity production have developed faster than before.

Agricultural structure and crop growing patterns have been further coordinated. On the basis of readjusting the structure of agricultural production over the past few years, the state systematically readjusted the plan for crop cultivation and the policy on the purchase of some agricultural products this year.

As a result, crop growing patterns have become more rational. Grain crops were planted on more than 1.7 billion mu, slightly more than those of last year, while the area under industrial crops was over 270 million mu, less than it was in last year. Grain, sugar, and oil-bearing crops, flue-cured tobacco and other major agricultural products have been produced basically according to the state plan, and agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery have developed in a coordinated way.

Material investment in agricultural production has increased. This year 75 million metric tons of chemical fertilizer have been applied for agricultural purposes, a 9.3 percent increase over last year. The supplies of diesel oil, insecticides of high efficiency and low toxicity, plastic films and other materials for agricultural use have also increased. The broad masses have also generally paid attention to intensive farming and have used large quantities of organic fertilizer on the farmlands under their contract.

The agricultural scientific and technical level has been further raised. Hybrid rice, corn and sorghum seeds were popularized and planted on more than 300 million mu of farmland, and a good harvest of hybrid rice was reaped on about 100 million mu. The surface-covering [di mo fu gai 0966 5229 6010 5556] technique has been used on nearly 10 million mu of farmland. In addition, new developments have also been made in breeding of better seeds, rational application of fertilizer, coordinated production of feed and comprehensive prevention and curing of plant diseases and insect pests.

Fang Gan said in conclusion: The agricultural situation in our country has become better year after year. But it should be noted that the rural economy has basically developed in the course of recovery over the past few years, that our material foundation for agriculture is still very weak, that our scientific and technical level is rather low and that peasants who have been growing more prosperous are also small in number. This calls for us to continue our arduous efforts to basically put the rural economy in order, to develop it vigorously, to open up and develop new fields in this regard and to solve new problems arising on the road ahead in order to promote the development of large-scale commodity production and to make new progress in agricultural production in the coming new year.

CPC ADVISORY COMMISSION HEARS ECONOMIC REPORT

OW142358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 14 Dec 83

[By reporter Yu Youhai]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Advisory Commission heard a report on China's economic situation at a report meeting held at Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai on the morning of 13 December. According to the report, China's present economic situation is excellent and this year's major planned targets will be overfulfilled.

The vast majority of the Central Advisory Commission members have been transferred to second-line posts, but they are still concerned about the party's cause and important domestic and international affairs. In order to play its role as assistant and adviser to the Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission regularly holds report and discussion meetings and organizes investigations, studies, visits and other activities to help the veteran comrades know the situation so that they can make suggestions on party and state affairs and give advice. Since the beginning of this year, some 60 Central Advisory Commission members have conducted investigations and studies in various localities. The commission has regularly held rural policy report meetings as well as report meetings on the international situation and China's foreign policy. Yesterday's report meeting on the domestic economic situation was its latest activity.

Some 100 persons attended yesterday's report meeting. They included some Central Advisory Commission members in Beijing and some veteran cadres who had been transferred to second-line or third-line posts. At the meeting, the veteran comrades listened attentively, occasionally interrupting the report to ask questions and exchange views with the speaker, vice minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, Fang Weizhong. They were pleased with the nation's excellent economic situation.

Fang Weizhong said: In the first half of this year, we were worried about our economic situation in three respects. First, we worried that our agricultural production might decrease because of the very serious natural disasters in many regions. Second, we worried that the too-fast heavy industrial growth might slow down the growth of light industry and make it difficult to maintain a stable market. Third, we worried that we might not be able to achieve a basic balance between state revenues and expenditures as planned.

Delightful changes in our economic situation have taken place in the second half of the year, thanks to a series of effective measures adopted by the party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the joint efforts made by the people of various nationalities throughout the country. As the year nears its end, the facts show that the general situation of our national economy is much better than we thought, and that we can overfulfill the major planned targets.

1. We have overcome various natural disasters and reaped bumper agricultural harvests. The nation's total grain output this year will exceed the output of last year, also a good harvest year, by more than 30 billion jin. As of 5 December, we had purchased 77.23 million dan of cotton, some 5 million dan more than last year's total cotton output. Thus, this year's grain output will surpass even the 720 billion dan target projected for 1985 in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In addition, we have made remarkable progress in developing a diversified economy.

2. The growth of light industry has been accelerated. In the first quarter of this year, heavy industrial growth increased by 11.7 percent, while light industrial growth rose by only 2.5 percent, as compared with the corresponding period in 1982. However, if we compare the first 11 months of the two years, heavy industry increased by 13 percent while light industry rose by 8.4 percent. In the first 11 months of this year, the nation's total industrial output value increased by 10.7 percent, as compared with the first 11 months of 1982, surpassing this year's planned target of ensuring a 4 percent increase and striving for a 5 percent increase over last year. Bumper agricultural harvests and rapid development in light industry have brought about a good market supply situation in both urban and rural areas at present. The nation's total commodity retail sales this year will increase by 10 percent as compared with last year.

3. We have achieved remarkable results in implementing the directives of the party Central Committee and the State Council on increasing revenues, reducing expenditures and concentrating financial resources on major construction projects. All localities and departments are working harder and it is possible for us to achieve a basic balance between revenues and expenditures according to the state plan this year.

During the meeting, Fang Weizhong also discussed some existing problems concerning the national economy. For instance, some figures in industrial growth are inflated scale of capital construction is still on the large side, and the increase in consumption of funds is too fast. He pointed out that this situation indicated that our national economy still had some unstable factors and that our economic relations had not yet been brought into balance. Then Fang Weizhong briefed those at the meeting on China's 1984 national economic plan and on the measures to solve existing problems.

I. 15 Dec 83

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OIL PRODUCTION STATISTIC FOR 1983 RELEASED

OW111335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 11 (XINHUA) -- China's oilfields have pumped 100.06 million tons of crude oil up till today, topping the 100-million ton target for 1983 20 days ahead of schedule, the Chinese Ministry of Petroleum Industry announced here this evening.

This represented a 3.7 percent increase over the same 1982 period, the ministry said.

China's oilfields now produce an average of 294,000 tons of oil a day, and the country expects an annual total of 105 million tons by the end of this year, up 3.3 percent from 1982, the ministry said.

In 1982, China produced 102.12 million tons of oil, the ministry added.

China completed the 1983 natural gas production plan one month ahead of time and total output up till today reached 11.5 billion cubic meters, an 11 percent increase over the same 1982 period, the ministry said.

GOLD PRODUCTION PLAN FULFILLED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW121132 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 12 (XINHUA) -- China fulfilled its annual gold production quota 45 days ahead of time, according to the metallurgical journal.

The output was 5.1 percent more than the annual quota or 15.5 percent over the same period of last year.

Eleven provinces, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Shanghai as well as 20 major state-owned gold mines already topped their annual targets.

YANG DEZHI, YU QIULI ON STUDY OF MAO THOUGHT

OW150322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi and General Political Department Director Yu Qiuli called on all PLA commanders and fighters to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought under the new situation. They emphasized that it was a glorious duty for all comrades in the PLA to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought and explore new questions concerning the building of the People's Army in the new era.

To mark Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday, the PLA General Staff Department held a discussion meeting on Mao Zedong's military thought while the PLA Political Academy held an academic discussion meeting on Mao Zedong Thought today. Yang Dezhi addressed the former meeting, while Yu Qiuli addressed the latter.

Yu Qiuli said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has made efforts to restore the original features of Mao Zedong Thought. The 12th CPC National Congress formulated a correct program of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction, upheld the fundamental spirit of Mao Zedong Thought and enriched and developed Mao Zedong Thought after summing up new experiences.

He said: In the course of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought, we should assume a correct attitude. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocates, we should comprehensively and accurately grasp the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and study and apply its positions, viewpoint, and methods for the purpose of solving new problems concerning socialist construction and the building of a modern revolutionary army.

He pointed out: In the course of new revolutionary practices, the masses have had many new experiences and made new creations. We will contribute to the development of Mao Zedong Thought if we thoroughly analyze and study the new experiences and creations and make a theoretical generalization about them.

Yang Dezhi said: [passage indistinct] When we study Mao Zedong's military thought, we should not only pay attention to the principles and methods for the building and operation of the People's Army. It is even more important that we study Comrade Mao Zedong's theoretical basis and methods for fighting a war, known as military dialectics. Only in this way can we enhance our ability to fight a war and our ability to study and solve problems concerning building the army and its operations under the new circumstances.

He emphasized: We should arouse enthusiasm for studying Mao Zedong's military thought in the army, train a large number of good commanders and soldiers armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and turn the PLA into an indestructible steel wall defending the socialist motherland and the four modernizations, as well as an important force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

YANG DEZHI WRITES IN HONGQI ON 'PEOPLE'S WAR'

HK150924 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 15 Dec 83

["Article by Yang Dezhi Stresses Upholding and Developing Strategic and Tactical Thought of People's War in the New Historical Conditions" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (XINHUA) -- PLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi has published an article in the issue of HONGQI which will come out tomorrow, stressing that the strategy and tactics of people's war represent an important component part of Mao Zedong's military thought. In order to step up national defense modernization, defend the security of the motherland, and preserve world peace in the new historical conditions, China will continue to uphold and develop the strategic and tactical thought of people's war.

This article, entitled "Uphold and Develop the Strategic and Tactical Thought of People's War in the New Historical Conditions," was written by Yang Dezhi to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Mao Zedong.

The article says that, fundamentally speaking, the strategy and tactics of people's war were determined by the just nature of the wars we waged, and have as their theoretical basis the historical materialist principle that the masses are the creators of history. In the past we used long knives and spears, and millet plus rifles to fight people's war; now that we have aircraft, tanks, missiles, and nuclear weapons, we should similarly fight people's war.

The article goes on to point out that naturally we do not neglect the role of arms and equipment; we will be heavily punished if we lag behind. The People's Army, armed with advanced military theory plus modern arms, is like a tiger that has grown wings. Advanced military thought is the lever for changing the balance of power between the enemy and ourselves; backwardness in military thought is to be feared even more than backwardness in weapons.

The article says that in the wake of the development of science and technology and their broad application in the military field, and the continual innovations in weaponry, modern war is three-dimensional: general, combined, and electronic warfare on an unprecedented scale. We must pay sufficient attention to this new situation, and at the same time, we must soberly realize that although there will be enormous changes in future war compared with past wars, there will be no change in its nature, and we will still need to rely on people's war waged by the masses, and it will be a just war fought with the sympathy and support of the revolutionary peoples of the world against imperialism and hegemonism; and neither will there be any change in the basic rules of war. Hence, the basic principles of the strategic and tactical thought which scientifically reflect the objective rules of people's war will remain our main weapon for victoriously overcoming the enemy.

The article says that an important topic facing us at present is to integrate Mao Zedong's military thought with the actual conditions of modern war, uphold and develop the strategy and tactics of people's war, and make preparations for opposing a war of aggression.

The article holds that the most fundamental thing in upholding and developing the strategy and tactics of people's war is to uphold and develop Mao Zedong's dialectical military thought, that is:

- We should uphold the principle of unifying subjective guidance with objective reality;
- We should persistently bring into play the spontaneous initiative of man, on the given material foundation;
- We should master the laws on changes between strong and weak;
- We should effect organic integration and flexible application of offensive and defensive;
- We should integrate fighting a military campaign with fighting a political one.

The article says in conclusion that only by focusing on the special features and developments of modern war, putting forward new counterstrategies, and adopting new methods of fighting, can we continually enrich and develop our army's unique strategy and tactics of people's war.

SYMPOSIUM ON MAO THOUGHT ENDS IN CHANGSHA

OW140535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1407 GMT 13 Dec 83

[By reporter Liu Shixun]

[Text] Changsha, 13 Dec (XINHUA) -- The national symposium on Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, held to commemorate his 90th birth anniversary, ended in Changsha on 13 December.

The central theme of the symposium, which opened on 8 December, was to discuss how the party adhered to and developed Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to study penetratingly how the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought, especially Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, and to criticize the theory of "alienation in socialism" and bourgeois humanism.

Wang Shoudao and He Changgong, Standing Committee members of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Qilong, member of the Advisory Commission; Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee; and people engaged in studying

Using their own experiences, Wang Shoudao and He Changgong talked about how Comrade Mao Zedong applied the fundamental principles of Marxism in analyzing the situation and solving some practical problems in the Chinese revolution. They explained Comrade Mao Zedong's great contribution to Marxist philosophy. They expressed the hope that the broad masses of people specializing in philosophy will write meaningful and convincing articles to teach people and the next generation and promote socialist modernization in China.

Hu Sheng, director of the Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, delivered a report at the symposium, entitled "Develop Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thinking in Practice." In the report he said that people specializing in philosophy, under the guidance of the ideological line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, should make greater efforts to integrate their work with the practice of socialist construction and, while applying and developing Marxist philosophy and Mao Zedong's philosophical thinking, pay closer attention to problems that crop up in the study of economics, history, political science, sociology, education, literature and art. They must also pay keen attention to new developments in contemporary natural sciences and conduct convincing criticism of bourgeois ideology and various non-Marxist ideas.

NATIONAL MEETING ON MAO JOURNALISTIC THEORY HELD

HKI50337 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 83 p 3

[Report by Wu Xinghua: "National Journalistic Academic Symposium Convenes in Changsha"]

[Text] Participating comrades of the national journalistic academic symposium hold: The fundamental pledge of further doing well in journalism work is to carry forward and develop Mao Zedong's journalistic theory and to insist on the principle of adhering to the party spirit in journalistic work under the new historical condition.

This symposium was held from 5 to 10 December in Changsha City, Hunan, to mark the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong. At the symposium, the participating comrades conscientiously studied the "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong," which will be put on sale very soon, and conducted a serious discussion on how to carry forward and develop Mao Zedong's journalistic theory under the new historical condition, how to do well journalistic propaganda, how to let journalists give full play in the struggle to build spiritual civilization and eliminate spiritual pollution, and so on.

The participating comrades hold that the journalistic theory and practice of Comrade Mao Zedong, as well as the fine tradition in journalistic work which was cultivated by him, are precious journalistic treasures of our country. We must carry forward and develop them.

The comrades hold that Mao Zedong's journalistic theory is rich in content, and his core viewpoint is: The party's journalistic propaganda work must bear the principle of having a strong party spirit. Its main content is: Serve people wholeheartedly and take the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts; all news must be facts; journalistic propaganda must be consistent with the CPC Central Committee, politically and ideologically, and propagate the party's line, principles, and policies unconditionally; the whole party runs newspapers, as do the masses; take a serious attitude; strictly observe propaganda discipline; obey the leadership of CPC committees, and so on.

Zhong Peizhang [6988 3099 3864], head of the Information Bureau of the central Propaganda Department, conveyed at the symposium three suggestions of Deng Liqun, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and head of the central Propaganda Department, on organizing this symposium well. They are: First, he hopes that all participants will conscientiously study the newly published "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong"; second, he hopes that the participants will study, by integrating with reality, how to carry forward and develop Comrade Mao Zedong's journalistic theory and how to do well the work of journalistic propaganda in the new historical period; third, he hopes that journalistic circles will make great efforts to propagate the achievements in building the two civilizations, as well as the experience of advanced people and units, while eliminating spiritual pollution. They must go deep into reality and use a host of lively and persuasive facts to encourage the broad masses, so that everyone realizes that our socialist cause is progressing vigorously.

The participating comrades hold that journalists of the party must play a role in the work of building spiritual civilization and eliminating spiritual pollution, conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, strengthen the building up of party spirit, establish a fine work style, actively go deep into reality to carry out investigation and study, and make great efforts to propagate the achievements in building the two civilizations, as well as advanced people, advanced units, and advanced experiences, particularly striving to discover the heroes and their heroic deeds of quietly putting their shoulders to the wheel and struggling arduously in building the socialist cause, so as to encourage the broad masses to give impetus to the building of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

This symposium was sponsored by seven units, including the Journalism Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and journalistic associations in Beijing. The participating comrades totaled more than 130, coming from journalistic circles throughout the country, and the symposium received over 60 theses.

JOURNALS TO CARRY MAO'S ARTICLES ON JOURNALISM

HK120756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 83 p 3

[Report: "XINWEN ZHANXIAN [JOURNALIST FRONT] No 12 To Carry Mao Zedong's Articles on Journalism"]

[Text] To commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong, XINWEN ZHANXIAN No 12, soon to be published, will carry eight articles on journalism by Comrade Mao Zedong. Their titles are: "Strengthen Party Spirit in the Publicity of Newspapers and Periodicals," "How To Run Local Newspapers," "Speak the Truth and Refrain From Plagiarism, Pretension, and Boasting," "Party Organs Should Unconditionally Publicize the Line and Policies of the CPC Central Committee," "It Is Necessary To Carry Out the Policy of Being 'Open, Good, and Under Management' [kai hao guang 7030 1170 4619] in Newspaper Criticism," "Talks with Representatives From the Press and Publication Circles," "Organize Everybody To Write Commentaries," and "Reporters Should Be Sober-Minded." These articles are selected from the "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong" jointly compiled by the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Further Report

OW112315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0809 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA) -- To commemorate the 90th birthday of Comrade Mao Zedong, the 12th issue of the 1983 XINWEN YEWU [2450 5113 2814 0523] (monthly) -- which is scheduled to come off the press on 15 December -- will publish for the first time two articles written by Comrade Mao Zedong on journalistic work. They are: "Speak the Truth, Refrain from Plagiarism, Pretension and Boasting" (April 1945), and "Talk With Representatives From the Press and Publication Circles" (March 1957).

The articles are selected from the "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong" [Mao Ze Dong xin we going zuo wen xuan 3029 3419 2639 2450 5113 1562 0155 2426 6693] jointly compiled by the CPC Central Committee's Party Literature Research Center and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. The forthcoming issue of the XINWEN YEWU will also publish the entire list of contents of the "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong" and an article introducing the contents of the book.

Earlier, the 10th issue of XINWEN YEWU published the scripts of four XINHUA dispatches during the liberation war period which were edited by Comrade Mao Zedong. In the 11th issue, five cables and written instructions by Comrade Mao Zedong were published under the subject "Comrade Mao Zedong on Party Spirit in Journalistic Work." These cables, instructions, and edited dispatches were also selected from the "Selected Journalistic Works of Mao Zedong." All of them were also published for the first time.

The monthly XINWEN YEWU is compiled and published by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Beginning January next year, it will be made available to the public at all post offices across the country.

RENMIN RIBAO RUNS FULL PAGE OF MAO PHOTOS

OW150509 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 15 (XINHUA) -- Today's People's Daily devotes a whole page to 13 photos of Mao Zedong to mark the late leader's 90th birthday on December 26.

Two pictures show the late chairman with Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yun, Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen at a meeting in 1962, and with Zhou Enlai and Hu Yaobang at the Third National Congress of the Communist Youth League in 1957. Other photos show Mao Zedong with leaders of China's democratic leaders and other public figures in 1949, and with generals of the Chinese Liberation Army, scientists, artists, workers and peasants. There is also a photo showing Mao with visitors from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Today's GUANGMING DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY run an article by Nie Rongzhen, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, reminiscing about the days he spent with Mao Zedong in April, 1948

XI ZHONGXUN AT DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE CONGRESS OPENING

OW150615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Fifth National Congress of the China Democratic League opened in Beijing on the afternoon of 14 December.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, attended the opening session to extend warm congratulations. He read a CPC Central Committee congratulatory message (full text to be transmitted separately) to the congress and received a prolonged thunderous ovation.

The Democratic League is a political alliance of socialist workers and patriots supporting socialism, consisting mainly of intellectuals engaged in cultural and educational work. It is a political party serving socialism. Founded in 1941, the league has over 40,000 members at present.

A total of 686 deputies are attending the congress. The agenda of the congress is to hear and examine the work report of the fourth Central Committee, to revise the Constitution of the China Democratic League and to elect the fifth Central Committee.

Hu Yuzhi, executive chairman of the congress, officiated at the opening ceremony. Shi Liang, executive chairman of the congress, delivered the opening speech. She said: The central task of the congress is, while summing up the league's practical experience, to further implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, improve the leadership and define tasks in order to create a new situation in the work of the Democratic League and contribute more to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. She called on all league members to diligently study the CPC Central Committee's documents on party rectification, boldly make realistic suggestions and offer useful opinions in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's requirements, and help the CPC successfully carry out party rectification.

Entrusted by the fourth Central Committee, Fei Xiaotong, executive chairman of the congress, delivered a work report to the congress, entitled "Unite and Contribute All Strength To Building Socialist Material and Spiritual Civilization." After reviewing the league's work since its fourth national congress, the report noted that under the CPC's leadership, the China Democratic League entered its most active era since the founding of the country. The report explained the changes in the league's work in the following four aspects:

1. It has organized and encouraged league members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and conscientiously assisted the CPC in implementing the policy on the united front and the policy toward intellectuals, thereby raising the enthusiasm of the vast number of league members in contributing to the building of socialist modernization.
2. It has played an active role in the national political life by participating in consultations and discussions on major policy decisions and conducting surveys and studies and offering opinions and suggestions concerning the development of intellectual resources and educational reform.
3. Proceeding from the special characteristic of the league in having intellectuals specialize in various academic fields, it has continuously broadened the area of its work and scored remarkable achievements in various activities serving the needs of society and the four modernizations.
4. It has expanded its organization and replenished the ranks of cadres in the course of consolidation.

I. 15 Dec 83

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The report contained the following five-point proposal put forth by the fourth Central Committee of the Democratic League to improve future work: To continue to implement the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" and bring into full play the league's role as a political party serving socialism; to contribute more to the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization; to develop and consolidate the grand unity of the Chinese nation and realize the great undertaking of the reunification of the motherland; to place the league's ideological building in the most important place and help league members raise their political and ideological consciousness; and to do a good job in strengthening the league organizationally and gradually bring younger members into the leading body of league organizations at various levels.

Attending the opening ceremony to extend warm congratulations to the congress were also responsible persons of the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, all democratic parties, people's mass organizations and other departments concerned Fang Yi, Seypidin, Yang Jingren, Ping Jiesan, Li Gui, Li Ding, Wu Maosun, Feng Tiyun, Lie Jieqiong, Yan Xinmin, Sun Chengpei, Huang Dingchen, Su Ziheng, Huang Liangchen, Lian Guan, Peng Tengyun, Guo Liwen, Wang Shouren, Lu Ping, Ye Duzheng, Tao Dun, Huang Shuze and Ren Ying.

FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF JIUSAN SOCIETY ENDS

OW141011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- The Fourth National Congress of the Jiusan (September 3rd) Society, one of China's eight democratic parties, closed here today.

Xu Deheng, chairman of the society's Central Committee, called the congress a success and a turning point for the society's future work.

Vice-Chairman Pan Shu, urged all the society's members to continue to make contributions to China's modernization drive.

He also called on all local organizations to help the party and government implement their policies on intellectuals and help China's rural minority areas by managing scientific and technical advisory services.

He further asked members to establish and strengthen their ties with Chinese in Taiwan and to help promote academic and cultural exchanges and mutual understanding.

Attending today's meeting were Li Ding, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee; Cheng Siyuan, deputy secretary-general of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and leaders of all China's democratic parties.

DENG YINGCHAO, OTHERS MEET FORMER KMT PILOTS

OW140915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 14 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli and Song Renqiong today met former Kuomintang Air Force pilots who have returned to the mainland.

101 former Kuomintang pilots have flown their aircraft to the mainland in the past 37 years. 15 who have since died were represented by relatives at today's meeting. The former pilots received certificates for their crossover on Monday.

Also present were Yang Jingren, Deng Zhaoxiang and Qu Wu, vice-chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leaders of government departments.

[According to a report on the same meeting transmitted by Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0845 GMT on 14 December, the following leaders, described as "responsible persons of the departments concerned," were also present: Luo Qingchang, Li Gui, Huang Yukun, Liu Shichang, and Yang Side].

TOP CADRES MUST SET EXAMPLE FOR RECTIFICATION

HK150851 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Wang Chenghan: "Leading Cadres Must Play an Exemplary Role in Party Rectification"]

[Text] After studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" and respectfully listening to the important speeches made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, I have profoundly realized the great significance of the current party rectification. As a party-member leading cadre, I must take the lead in responding to the call of the CPC Central Committee, practically grasp the ideological weapon of party rectification, and take an active part in party rectification with a serious and earnest attitude.

I participated in the rectification 40 years ago in the Taihang mountainous areas. Looking back on the profound experience of that rectification and the experience of the decade of long internal turmoil, I think that the current party rectification has drawn both positive and negative historical experiences. It has carried forward the glorious tradition of Yanan rectification and has also made new developments in the basic theory, guiding ideology, and methods of party rectification. This shows that our party has further heightened its level of Marxism and Leninism and has politically matured. We have full confidence in doing party rectification well. The history of several decades proves that our party can lead the revolution to win one victory after another and also has the capability to straighten out its mistakes, eliminate the dark side of things, and vigorously advance. The Yanan rectification in 1942 enabled the whole party to reach a high level of ideological unity, ensured the victories of the anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation, and founded the PRC. The current party rectification will also heighten the Marxist level of the whole party, strengthen the fighting capacity of the party, and lay a sound basis for attaining the grand objective of quadrupling the total output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the century, and for building China into a modern and strong socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy.

Our army is the mainstay of the people's democratic dictatorship. It undertakes the great mission of safeguarding the security of the motherland and the building of the four modernizations. Therefore, doing well in party rectification in the army has particular significance. We must be aware that the decade-long internal turmoil has adversely affected the party building of our army. Therefore, our leading cadres at various levels must have the sense of urgency in doing well in party rectification in the army. They must also pay close attention to party rectification work and ensure that it will not proceed perfunctorily.

The current party rectification will be carried out from the top to the lower levels and from the leading bodies and cadres to ordinary party members. Therefore, the attitude adopted by leading cadres in party rectification will exert a great influence on doing well in party rectification work. Leading cadres must set examples and take an active part in party rectification. This is the requirement of the decision on party rectification and also an important measure for enhancing the confidence of all party members in participating in party rectification and for ensuring that party rectification will not go through the motions. In the current party rectification, the CPC Central Committee has decided not to dispatch work teams in general and is convinced that the party organizations at various levels can lead party rectification well by themselves. This fully embodies the trust of the CPC Central Committee in the party organizations at various levels. Meanwhile, this has also added to the responsibilities of party organizations at various levels and particularly to those of leading cadres at all levels. Leading cadres taking an active part in party rectification is in itself setting an example. It can play an impetus role in party rectification and is also an important manifestation of using practical deeds to resolutely implement the decision on party rectification.

In my opinion, the most important thing for our leading cadres to do in participating in party rectification is to take a correct attitude. On many occasions in the past, we aimed at straightening out things at lower levels and educating other people. In the current party rectification, leading cadres, despite their leading posts and seniority, must receive party education and examination like all party members, enhance the tempering of their party spirit, and raise their Marxist and Leninist ideological level. To this end, leading cadres must encourage the free airing of views, enthusiastically greet and attentively listen to the criticism made by the masses, and conscientiously realize the useful mottos such as "feeling glad to have one's errors pointed out" and "correcting the mistakes that are committed and guarding against those that are not."

In the course of party rectification, leading cadres must be strict in appraising themselves and earnestly eliminate the dirt in their minds. We are usually aware of the problems of other people, but are not good at realizing our own weak points, shortcomings, and mistakes. Therefore, we must conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the party rectification documents required by the guiding committee for party rectification work of the CPC Central Committee, carefully think over problems in connection with our ideological practice and particularly the practice of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and examine our mistakes influenced by the "left" and right deviations; the lack of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee; the deficiency in wholeheartedly serving the people and inspiring revolutionary spirit; the problems existing in implementing the principle of democratic centralism and the norm of party life; and the problems of weakness and laxity in ideological and political work. In a word, we must strictly measure ourselves by the standards of a communist and have the courage to lay bare our innermost thoughts and problems before the party committee and the masses of party members.

In order to do party rectification well, leading cadres must dare to "tackle tough problems: and carry out active ideological struggles among themselves. Criticism and self-criticism has always been a fine style of our party, but during the decade-long internal turmoil, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their like regarded it as a tool for criticizing and attacking people. Some comrades are affected by erroneous understanding and still hold that "criticism means to attack people and self-criticism means to suffer." Consequently, they have endless worries and lingering fear in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. It is particularly difficult to carry out criticism among cadres at the same level as they fear hurting each other's feelings.

If this problem is not solved, it will be impossible to do well in party rectification. Leading cadres must take the lead in applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. They must integrate seriousness and sharpness with scientific nature so as to attain the purpose of clarifying thoughts and correcting mistakes and also uniting comrades and making progress together.

Leading cadres must set examples in party rectification and also correct mistakes after they are pointed out. Concerning the problems raised by the masses, we must resolutely correct mistakes that must be corrected and not delay in solving the problems that can be solved. Only in this way can the masses within and outside the party witness the practical results of party rectification and enhance their confidence in party rectification.

At the current party rectification, the shortcomings and mistakes of party members must be solved mainly by studying documents, deepening understanding, and carrying out practical criticism and self-criticism. Care must be taken to prevent the erroneous method of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" carried out in the past. It is particularly impermissible to make use of factionalism to attack people. Those elements who insist on opposing and harming the party, particularly the "people of three categories," must be resolutely and seriously dealt with. It is imperative for party member leading cadres to have a good grasp of the party's policies.

The first stage of party rectification has already started. We must live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee, lead the vast numbers of party members of the army to withstand severe tests, use outstanding achievements and behavior to fill in the registration form for party membership, and always keep the party's revolutionary spirit young.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ATTENDS STUDY CLASS

OW130351 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Excerpt] In accordance with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the Anhui provincial party committee, after holding the mobilization meeting on party rectification of the organs directly under the province, is, first of all, paying keen attention to the committee members' study of the documents on party rectification.

Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, vice governors, and advisers of the provincial People's Government -- a total of 14 people -- will make concentrated efforts on study in two terms. Each term is 20 days long.

Comrades Huang Huang, Yuan Zhen, Shi Junjie, Hou Yong, Huang Yu, and (Liu Zhengtian) are attending the first term from 7 to 26 December.

Participating in the second term from 5 to 24 January are Comrades Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Wang Guangyu, Su Hua, Lu Rongjiang, Meng Fulin, Hu Tan, and Guo Tixiang.

The leading comrades participating in the study have unanimously pledged to actively take part in party rectification, study hard, earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism, and eliminate and strive to correct their shortcomings and mistakes and those of the provincial party committee and People's Government in ideology, style, and work in order to guard against perfunctoriness in party rectification and live up to the expectations of the people.

BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES JIANGXI RECTIFICATION FORUM

OW130157 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Excerpts] According to JIANGXI RIBAO, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee invited personages from democratic parties and public figures with no party affiliation to a forum on CPC rectification and the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution in order to hear their opinions on these two important matters. Held from 9 November to 5 December with recesses, the forum was conducted in a warm atmosphere and in the spirit of sharing weal and woe from beginning to end. All participants were enthusiastic to air their views.

Bai Dongcai and Xu Qin, first secretary and secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, respectively, attended to listen to those views and the participants' suggestions. Comrade Bai Dongcai delivered a speech at the end of the forum.

Personages from democratic parties and public figures with no party affiliation pointed out at the forum: The CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and its policy on eradicating spiritual pollution were made in accordance with the people's aspirations and have won popular support. They fully reflect the CPC's purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and its spirit of being responsible for the country and the people. The participants vowed to adopt the attitude of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe toward CPC rectification and the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution.

In his speech at the forum, Bai Dongcai first briefed the participants on the preliminary arrangements made in the province for party rectification and on the requirements set for this task. He answered their questions on whether CPC rectification will proceed perfunctorily and clear its ranks of three types of persons, as well as questions related to the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution and policy implementation.

He said: Friends outside our party have been enthusiastic to air their views in the past few days and their attitude has been sincere. You have put forward many valuable opinions and suggestions on CPC rectification and the campaign to eradicate spiritual pollution in the province. The provincial CPC Committee warmly welcomes your opinions and suggestions and wants to thank you for them. I urge you to continue to air your views and make criticisms after this forum so that you can help the provincial CPC Committee carry out party rectification well.

Bai Dongcai continued: The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee decided to launch party rectification over a period of 3 years and eliminate spiritual pollution on the ideological front. These are two matters of prime importance to our party and our country. The successful completion of these two tasks will bring about a brand new situation to our socialist construction and our cause will prosper and develop.

He added: In accordance with the CPC Central Committee's decision, the current party rectification is aimed solely at solving problems within the Communist Party, and it is in no way aimed at rectifying the work styles and organizations of the democratic parties. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee will firmly act in accordance with this decision.

On guarding against perfunctoriness in party rectification, Comrade Bai Dongcai said: It is understandable that our friends outside the CPC feel uncertain that our party rectification will proceed perfunctorily. I can tell you that the CPC Central Committee is resolved to do a good job in party rectification. The provincial party committee will resolutely act in accordance with the CPC Central Committee's directives and strictly guard against perfunctoriness in the rectification process. Resolute remedial measures will be taken whenever a party organization is found to be perfunctory in undergoing this process. One of the important methods to guard against perfunctoriness in party rectification is to hear the views of friends outside the CPC. So it is even more necessary to have personages from democratic parties and public figures without party affiliation supervise the rectification process.

He continued: Acting in accordance with the party Central Committee's directives and the actual conditions in Jiangxi, the provincial CPC Committee has taken a series of measures and done a great deal of work in the past few years to rectify problems in the spheres of ideology, organization, discipline, and work style of the party. Party members who violated party or administrative discipline have been dealt with according to party or administrative discipline, those who violated the law have been punished by the judicial organs according to law. Persons who were directly responsible for the serious fraud case in Jinxian Country's entrance examinations for institutions of higher learning this year have been dismissed from the party.

We have also done a lot of work to implement the party's policies, particularly the policy toward intellectuals, and marked achievements were made. More than 100,000 cases related to the implementation of united front work policy were handled and solved in the province. The remaining 5 percent of the cases not yet solved will be handled accordingly. The provincial CPC Committee has ordered that these remaining cases be solved before the end of the first quarter of 1984 with the exception of some special cases.

As for the problem of occupying extra living space, a leading group has been set up by the provincial CPC Committee to implement the open letter of the party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission. This group has stepped up work and is dealing with the problem of some comrades' occupying extra living quarters. The provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government have taken over a number of high-quality buildings constructed by some provincial-level organs. These buildings will be assigned to others to be used for some other purposes.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: Many fine opinions have been put forward at this forum regarding economic construction, culture, education, public health, sports, science and technology, tourism, and urban construction. We will process these valuable opinions and forward them to departments concerned for further study and consideration.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF ZHEJIANG CPC CONGRESS

Third Plenum

OW121345 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress was held yesterday morning. The session elected the alternate members of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission (namelists published separately).

Comrades of the Standing Committee of the Presidium, namely Xue Ju, Li Fengping, Cui Jian [1508 0256], Yuan Fanglie, Zhang Zhaowan, Shen Guifang, Zhang Xiufu, and Wang Eicheng [3769 4850 3397], acted as executive chairmen for the session held yesterday morning. Comrade Xue Ju presided over the session.

Yesterday's elections were by secret ballot, with the number of the elected equal to the number of nominees. When the results of the elections were announced by Comrade Xue Ju, the whole meeting hall resounded with warm applause.

Resolution on Work Report

OW130023 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Resolution of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress on the work report of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee

(Adopted by the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress on 1 December 1983)

The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Congress heard the work report delivered by Comrade Wang Fang on behalf of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee. It was the opinion expressed at the congress that the 6th provincial CPC Committee had resolutely implemented the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and that considerable achievements had been made in the work on all fronts in the province. According to the congress, the targets and tasks for creating a new situation in all fields of work on socialist modernization in Zhejiang and the related policies and measures set forth in the report agree with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and are suited to the actual conditions of our province. The congress has decided to adopt this report.

The 5 years until the next congress will be a very important period. During that time we should continue to uphold the four basic principles, resolutely carry out the line set up by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress, create a new situation in all fields of work on socialist modernization in Zhejiang, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in our financial and economic situation, in the general mood in society, and in the party's style of work. While raising the economic results of our work, we should try to double the gross value of our province's annual industrial and agricultural production by 1990 compared with 1980 and should lay a sound foundation for economic development in the 1990's. To this end, we must continue to give priority to economic work and make all-out efforts to proceed with economic construction under the program of socialist modernization in our province. At the same time, it is necessary to seriously carry out full-scale party rectification and to strengthen the fighting capacity of our party organizations. Continued efforts must be made to restructure our organizations, to reform the economic system, and to gradually achieve the goal of making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. In addition, we must promote the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, resolutely resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, and strike at any criminal activities undermining socialism in the economic and other fields.

The congress called on party organizations at all levels and party members at large throughout the province to unite more closely around the party Central Committee together with all people in the province, work hard with full confidence and in high spirits, march forward along the correct path charted by the 12th CPC National Congress, and make new contributions to opening a new situation in all fields of work toward socialist modernization in Zhejiang.

Wang Fang Addresses Plenum

OW130035 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held its first plenary session on 2 December.

During the morning session, the committee members, after full consultations, elected by secret ballot the members, secretary, and deputy secretaries of the Standing Committee of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee.

The plenary session approved the choice of chairman and vice chairmen of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission and the choice of members of its Standing Committee elected at its plenary session and approved the choice of secretary and deputy secretaries of the Zhejiang Discipline Inspection Commission and the choice of members of the Standing Committee elected at its plenary session.

Members of the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the provincial CPC Committee's afternoon plenary session as observers.

The session was presided over by Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee addressed the session.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The current provincial CPC Committee is the product of the replacement of old cadres by young cadres through cooperation. The new committee consists of 49 members and 13 alternate members, 46 of whom were newly elected. Their average age is 50.2; 33 are college graduates. Thus, there has been considerable improvement in both the age and educational structure of these members.

Comrade Wang Fang said: History has entrusted us with the heavy responsibility of leading the people throughout the province to create a new situation in socialist modernization in the next 5 years. We should, with a high sense of responsibility, conscientiously implement the resolution of the provincial party congress, serve the people wholeheartedly, and make due contributions to the party and the people. We should know our limitations and yet should always keep the people's needs in mind. The younger comrades who are now assuming leading positions should particularly set strict demands on themselves, study hard, go deep into reality and among the masses to make investigations and study, boldly assume their responsibilities, and work hard. Every comrade should work conscientiously so as not to disappoint the party and the people. We believe that we can do our work well under the guidance of the party's correct line and under the strong leadership of the party, under the assistance of the Advisory Commission and other veteran comrades who are passing on their experience to us and are guiding us in our advance, and with the support of the masses of party members and people.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Our tasks for the next 5 years are very heavy, and we have many things to do right now. For example, industrial and agricultural production, capital construction, overall party rectification, eliminating spiritual pollution, administrative reform and dealing blows at economic crimes and other criminal offenses. However, there is only one central task: wholehearted devotion to socialist modernization and to the building of material and spiritual civilizations. This constitutes the strategic policy decisions adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Whether we carry out party rectification or administrative reform, our aim is to guarantee and promote economic development. Generally speaking, the 1983 economic situation in our province is good; however, we also have many problems. Because our economic tasks for 1984 will be arduous, we should pay special attention to economic work and never relax our efforts. We must continue to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving; strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and the growth of consumer funds; put emphasis on raising economic results; and concentrate funds and materials to guarantee production by priority enterprises and the construction of priority projects in order to achieve steady growth of the national economy. Regarding our rural work, we should pay particular attention to investigating and studying new situations, to summing up our new experiences, to solving new problems, and to maintaining and promoting the new situation that has already been created in the rural areas.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Party rectification and administrative reform are the two important tasks to which we should pay particular attention in 1984. We should strive to carry out well both party rectification and our work. Party rectification should help to generate enthusiasm for promoting production and improving work. We must be determined to carry out administrative reform and at the same time conduct meticulous ideological work. Cadres at all levels, whatever their positions, should proceed from the party spirit, keep the interests of the whole in mind, obey the arrangements their units make for them, stick to their posts, and do their work well.

The plenary session vowed to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the seventh provincial party congress, to unite with the party members and people of the whole province, to advance boldly, to work hard, and to create a new situation in socialist modernization in Zhejiang in a down-to-earth manner.

Here is the namelist of the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee:

Secretary: Wang Fang

Deputy secretaries: Xue Ju, Chen Wenfa, and Wu Minda

Standing Committee members: Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Wenfa, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Zhang Zhaowan, Luo Dong, Shen Quifang (f), Zhang Xiufu, Li Deqin, Wang Weideng [3769 4850 3397], and Ma Jiliang [7456 7535 5328].

Namelists of Officials

OW121349 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec p 1

[Text] Namelist of alternate members of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee

(13 alternate members, listed in the order of numbers of votes received and, if the numbers of votes are equal, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Bei Pinming [6296 0756 2494], Yang Yusa [2799 7183 3155], Wang Yuliang [3769 0151 5328], Xu Songlin [1776 2646 2651], Xu Changfu [1776 7022 4395], Di Naiyun [3695 0035 0061], Mao Huayue [3029 5478 1471], Xu Aiguang [1776 1947 0342] (female), Lu Songting [7626 2646 1656], Dai Di [2071 6611], Zheng Shu [6774 2885] (female), Sun Jiaxian [1327 1367 6343], Chen Guoqiang [7115 0948 1730] (female).

Namelist of members of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission

(34 members listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ma Shougen [7456 1108 2704], Wang Yongjie [3769 3057 2638], Wang Shoude [3769 1343 1795], Wang Xisheng [3769 1585 5110], Ji Ping [6060 1627], Kong Xianlian [1313 2009 6647], Liu Yuntian [0491 0061 3944], Liu Huanzhi [0491 3562 0037], Le Zizing [2867 1311 0992], Shen Lei [3088 7191], Li Xing [2621 5887], Li Hui [2621 6540] (female), Yang Bin [2799 1755], Yang Yimei [2799 6654 2734] (female), Wu Jian [0702 3005], Wu Yaomin [0702 1031 3056], Wu Meifu [0702 5019 7450], Zhang Xiangdong [1728 0686 2639] (female), Zhang Fuxing [1728 1788 5281], Chen Feiyan [7115 7378 3508], Chen Zuolin [7115 0155 7207], Chen Zhangfeng [7115 4545 7685] (female), Lin Zhaoyin [2651 0340 6892], Luo Yi [5012 2496], Zhou Baoxing [0719 1405 5281], Zheng Dingchang [6774 1353 2490], Zhao Guoguang [6392 0948 0342], Hu Chunbai [5170 4738 4101], Hu Canshi [5170 3503 2414], Gao Chengyu [7559 2052 5940], Xie Yihua [6200 0076 5478], Qiu Bochun [5941 0130 2504], Cai Chengxi [5591 2110 3556], Miao Jinhong [4924 6651 7703].

Advisory Commission Members

OW081439 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Namelist of members of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Advisory Commission (in the order of the number of strokes in the surnames): Wang Yu [3769 1342] (female), Wang Ruoshan [3769 5387 1427], Wang Jiaheng, Wang Yaoting, Liu Tao [0491 3447], Liu Yifu, Liu Dekun [0491 1795 3540], Sun Wencheng [1327 2429 2052], Mou Haixiu [3664 3189 4423], Shen Yun [3088 5366], Du Chengjun [2629 2110 6874], Li Yuan [2621 6678], Li Lanyan [2621 5663 3508], Xiao Wen [5135 2429] (female), Zhang Qi [1728 1142], Zhang Lie [1728 3525], Zhang Xhixiang [1728 0013 4382], Zhang Xueyi [1728 1331 5030], Zhang Jingtang, Zhou Xiaoru [0719 2400 0320], Zhao Zhongyi [6392 0112 0001], Gao Zicheng [7559 1311 2052], Xu Yongsan [1776 3057 0005], Tie Ying, Huang Hua, Huang Yuan [7806 3293], Huang Zhonghua [7806 0112 5478], Huang Yibin [7806 6654 6333], Liang Ruzhi [2733 1172 1807], Cui Jian, Zeng Ruilin, Xiong Fei, Zhao Xiwu, and Guan Hantao [4619 1383 3447].

Advisory Commission Leaders

OW130521 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Advisory Commission held its first plenary meeting on the morning of 2 December. The meeting elected the Standing Committee members, chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission.

Comrade Tie Ying made a speech at the meeting.

After full consultations, the election was carried out by a single secret ballot with the number of the elected equal to the number of nominees.

The list of the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Advisory Commission is as follows:

Chairman: Tie Ying;

Vice chairmen: Zheng Jingtang and Cui Jian

Standing Committee members (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Liu Yifu, Mou Haixiu, Li Lanyan, Zhang Jingtang, Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Peng Ruilin and Zhai Xiwu.

Discipline Commission Leaders

OW130515 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission held its first plenary meeting on the morning of 2 December. The meeting elected the Standing Committee members, secretary and deputy secretaries of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Comrade Chen Zuolin made a speech at the meeting.

After full consultations, the election was carried out by a single secret ballot with the number of the elected equal to the number of nominees.

The following is the list of the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission:

Secretary: Chen Zuolin;

Deputy secretaries: Gao Chengyu [7559 2052 5940] and Zhao Guoguang [6392 0948 0342]

Standing Committee members (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): Li Xing [2621 5887], Chen Zuolin, Zheng Dingchang [6774 1353 2490], Zhao Guoguang, Cao Chengyu and Qiu Bochun [5941 0130 2504]

GUANGDONG PAPER URGES STUDY OF 'COMBAT LIBERALISM'

HK150854 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Study 'Combat Liberalism,' Master an Ideological Weapon for Party Rectification"]

[Text] The vast number of party members of the first groups of units involved in the first stage of party rectification, which has begun in the province, are earnestly studying documents. Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant work "Combat Liberalism" is one of the important documents required for study during this party rectification. In the course of the Yanan rectification movement, it displayed its mighty power, accelerated the conducting of criticism and self-criticism, and profoundly educated the whole party. Today, it is of great significance for us to again study this work in laying an ideological foundation for this party rectification and ensuring that this party rectification will not proceed perfunctorily.

What is important in earnestly studying "Combat Liberalism" is to integrate theory with practice. In this work, Comrade Mao Zedong stood for conducting active ideological struggle, pointing out that it is the weapon for ensuring unity within the party and the revolutionary organizations and is in the interest of our fight. He cited 11 manifestations of liberalism existing at that time within the party, pointing out that liberalism rejects ideological struggle and stands for unprincipled peace, thus giving rise to a decadent, philistine attitude and bringing about political degeneration in certain units and individuals in the party and revolutionary organizations. Although the liberalism which Comrade Mao Zedong criticized here was a thing which took place about 40 years ago, liberal tendencies can still be found frequently around us today. Due to the decade-long domestic turmoil and the influence of "leftist" errors, some comrades in our party have mistakenly summed up both positive and negative experiences and have gone to such extremes as to reject active ideological struggle from the past practice of conducting criticism in a simplistic and crude way, thus giving rise to the liberal, erroneous tendencies. In the face of incorrect ideas and actions, instead of criticizing them in a principled way, they are fond of "not offending anybody" and keeping on good terms at the expense of principle. What they are pursuing in the worldly philosophy of "picking more flowers but fewer thorns," a philosophy which regards the principle of giving no offense to others as vital in the practice of virtue. Hence, in some units there has emerged a bad common practice in which it is not easy to make criticism and even more difficult to make self-criticism. In making self-criticism, some people are afraid of losing face and in criticizing others, they are afraid of hurting the latter's feelings. To see someone harming the interests of the party and the masses, they do not feel indignant, or dissuade or stop him, but instead allow him to continue. These manifestations of liberalism directly hinder the normal conducting of criticism and self-criticism and weaken the fighting power of our party.

Just as Comrade Mao Zedong said that liberalism stems from petit-bourgeois selfishness, some comrades invariably put personal interests above those of the revolution, and whenever something cropped up, they would first think of personal gain or loss. This is not worthy of a qualified communist. Every communist must be a conscious fighter for communism and at no time may he forget the basic principle of wholeheartedly serving the people. For the sake of the interests of the party and people, they must dare to wage a tireless struggle against all incorrect ideas and acts. There is no lack of such good comrades in our party.

For example, in order to safeguard the interests of the party and people, Zhuang Xiying, a brave fighter in combating smuggling, dared to unmask his immediate superior who had violated party discipline and broken the state laws in defiance of being retaliated against; Li Xinhui, who waged uncompromising struggles against unhealthy tendencies, carried out the struggle to the end against the erroneous actions of some leading cadres to illegally occupy houses, by sticking fast to principle, fearing no isolation, and not sparing the feelings of those who were involved and criticized; and Zeng He, who resolutely safeguarded financial regulations and discipline, bravely stepped to forward to expose in time the bad style of the leaders concerned at a higher level squander public funds on extravagant eating and drinking on the excuse of holding meetings. The exemplary deeds of these comrades who insisted on waging struggles again against all sorts of erroneous actions represent the strong party spirit of a communist. In studying "Combat Liberalism" in the light of our own realities, we must conduct active ideological struggle as they did.

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" explicitly points out: "The basic methods of the present party rectification are, on the basis of a careful study of documents and an enhancement of ideology and understanding, to make criticism and self-criticism, to distinguish between right and wrong, to correct mistakes, and to purify the party organization." Not daring to criticize and to fight against erroneous ideas and acts within the party is a manifestation of impurity in party spirit; suppressing criticism and retaliating against people who have made criticisms is abominable behavior which violates party discipline. We must resolutely oppose the liberal attitude of not daring to conduct criticism and the bad style of resisting criticism and restore the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism in a fairly satisfactory way in this party rectification. We must prevent some people from rejecting correct criticism on the pretext of "not using the big stick" and resisting the criticism made by their subordinates under the excuse of "not launching any mass movement." We must also pay attention to combining the seriousness and acuteness of criticism and self-criticism with a scientific attitude. We must not use criticism and self-criticism as a means to persecute others and repeat such "leftist" actions as "ruthless struggle and merciless attack", nor must we approach things carelessly and say as little as possible while knowing perfectly well what is wrong. It is necessary to act in the spirit of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient," to adhere to the truth, not sparing the feelings of those who are criticized, and to conduct serious but not perfunctory criticism in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and to act by basing our criticism of facts and presenting the facts and reasoning out things. The people who are criticized should be allowed to defend their cases. Only thus can desirable results be attained.

Leading cadres must take the lead in combating liberalism and making earnest criticism and self-criticism. Practice has shown that the existence of liberalism is not unconnected with the bureaucratic and subjectivist ways of doing things, which prevail among some leading comrades within the party. If our leading cadres are modest and prudent and are happy to be told of their errors, party members and the masses will confidentially point out the former's shortcomings and mistakes and make positive suggestions. Conversely, if they feel angry when told of their errors and turn like a wounded tiger on those who raised criticism, silence will reign and no one will run risks to raise criticism and make suggestions. Therefore, leading cadres, like ordinary party members, must modestly accept criticisms and supervision by party member members. They should analyze others in a practical and realistic way and moreover, analyze themselves in a more serious and thorough manner. What is particularly important is that they should welcome and protect the criticisms coming from their subordinates and set an example in correcting their mistakes while the party rectification is proceeding.

The unhealthy tendencies exposed in the course of party rectification should be corrected effectively. The criticisms and suggestions coming from the masses of people outside the party should be welcomed sincerely, and mistakes, if any, should be corrected. This itself serves as a powerful support to the party members and the masses of people outside the party who dare to criticize and supervise their leaders and will effectively raise their consciousness in conducting criticism and self-criticism.

GUANGDONG HOLDS FORUM ON 'FOUR TRANSFORMATIONS'

HK150954 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Report: "Provincial Organizational Work Conference Sets Main Tasks for a Certain Period to Come -- Accelerate the 'Four Transformations' of Leading Groups and Do A Good Job in Party Rectification"]

[Text] From 21 November to 2 December, the Organization Department of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a provincial organizational work conference in Guangzhou. The conference conscientiously studied and implemented the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national organizational work forum reviewed and summed up the experience in organizational work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and studied and arranged present organizational work and organizational work for a certain period to come.

Through discussion, the conference set main tasks in organizational work for a period of time to come. These tasks are: Enable leading bodies and cadres at various levels to be more revolutionized, younger in average age, and more professionally competent, do a good job in party rectification; further strengthen and improve party leadership; enhance the combat effectiveness of party organization; and guarantee the successful carrying out of the four modernizations.

Present at the conference were 331 persons, including directors of city, prefectural, and county organization departments, responsible comrades of offices under the provincial CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of organization and personnel departments of bureaus, some institutes of higher learning, and enterprises.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretaries Lin Ruo and Wang Ning attended the conference and made speeches. Wang De, former provincial CPC secretary and an elderly cadre who has retired, also attended the conference and made a speech. Bai Xiucheng, director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, made a work report entitled "Accelerate the 'Four Transformations' of the Cadre Contingent, Conscientiously Do a Good Job in Party Rectification, and Strive to Usher in a New Situation in the Province's Organization Work."

The conference fully affirmed the achievements in our province's organizational work. The conference unanimously maintained that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has resolutely implemented the Marxist ideological line, principles, and policies formulated by the CPC Central Committee, brought order out of chaos, worked hard to fulfill various tasks in organizational work, and achieved marked results. The province has corrected wrong and framed-up cases left over by the "Cultural Revolution." In combination with investigation, the province has carried out the policy on cadres and structural reform, consolidated and readjusted on several occasions leading bodies at various levels, selected a large number of fine middle-aged and young cadres for leading bodies at various levels, appropriately arranged a number of retired elderly cadres, and made a big stride forward in the "four transformations" of leading bodies. The province has done a lot of work in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals.

Some 15,000 scientific and technological workers have been transferred out of their original positions which were not suited to their speciality. Some 2,500 idle persons who have professional skills have been given work. Some 5,000 qualified midlevel professionals have solved the problem of living apart from their spouses. Some 100,000 technicians have been given their relevant technical or professional titles. A number of intellectuals who are politically and professionally qualified have been selected for leading bodies at various levels. Since 1980, by various means, the province has given political, professional, and cultural training to cadres. It has strengthened the building of party organizations by training party members, holding county and commune party congresses, and consolidating basic level party organizations. It has recruited 70,000 party members, 10,000 of which are technicians. This has enabled the party contingent to gradually meet the needs of the four modernizations.

The conference maintained that to realize the tasks in organizational work for a period of time to come, it is necessary to continue to reform the structure of leading bodies, reduce the number of cadres in leading bodies, make them younger in average age, raise their cultural level, and increase the number of professionals in leading bodies in accordance with the requirements set for the cadre contingent on the "four transformations." According to the requirements set by the CPC Central Committee in the 8-year plan for the "four transformations" of leading bodies at various levels, it is necessary to resolutely carry out investigation, work out practical plans, and implement these plans in a down-to-earth manner. The first 3 years are of crucial importance for carrying out the above tasks. In the first 3 years, it is necessary to set clear and specific targets and requirements with regard to the average age and cultural and professional level of leading bodies so as to lay a solid foundation for realizing the "four transformations" of leading bodies in the latter 5 years. Various counties (cities) are required to take the opportunity of carrying out structural reform and holding party and people's congresses next year to make a breakthrough in the "four transformations" of the leading bodies of their relevant committee offices and bureaus.

We must do our best in appropriately arranging work for cadres over 50 years old who have withdrawn from their original leadership positions so as to enable them to serve as a link between the past and future. The political position, remuneration, and conditions for promotion of these elderly comrades must remain unchanged. We must also do a good job in the work concerning retired elderly cadres.

The conference stressed that it is necessary to regard revolutionization as a prerequisite for reforming the structure of leading bodies. Advanced leading bodies should be able to meet the six basic requirements set by the party constitution. "People of three categories," people who obstinately refuse to carry out the party's line drawn since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people who have committed serious economic and other crimes, and people who have seriously violated discipline must, in principle, be expelled from the party. People who have bad moral character, seek personal gain by abusing their rights, carry out factionalist activities, and have no sense of responsibility must not be allowed to enter the leading body even if they are professionally competent; if they are in the leading body, they must be transferred out. "Yes-men" who have no sense of principle and dare not criticize unhealthy tendencies, and people who are neither politically nor professionally qualified and who are inactive, must not be allowed to enter the leading body.

The conference pointed out that building the "third echelon formation" and a regular reserve cadre system is a major strategic policy formulated by the CPC Central Committee, an important matter which has an impact on whether the party and state can enjoy a long period of peace, stability, and development, an important basic construction for cadres' work, and an important measure for realizing the "four transformations" of the cadre contingent and for realizing the replacement of elderly cadres by new cadres. Party committees and organizational departments at all levels should have a high sense of being "concerned about the state, the people, and the party" and a strong sense of responsibility and urgency, place the building of the "third echelon formation" in an important position, and do a good job in this respect. In selecting reserve cadres, we must know well their conditions and adopt the method of combining mass recommendation with organizations' investigation. We must see to it that there is a certain number of women cadres and nonparty cadres, and in multi-nationality regions, we must pay attention to selecting minority nationality cadres. We must train, with specific purposes in mind, the selected reserve cadres and boldly use them so as to create favorable conditions for enhancing their understanding as soon as possible.

The conference pointed out that it is an urgent strategic task to use various forms to train cadres on a large scale so as to raise their Marxist theory, their understanding of policy, and their cultural and professional level, and to enable them to become expert in vocational work. All departments and units must proceed from their realities in working out the plan for training cadres and they must adopt effective measures to implement the plan. Attention should also be paid to combining the training of cadres with the structural reform of leading bodies.

To adapt cadre work to the needs of the new period, the conference proposed that the present cadre administrative system be reformed. In the spirit of exercising simpler, livelier, and better administration, organizational departments should, under the unified leadership of party committees, combine unified administration with departmental administration. Party and government organs at various levels and enterprise and business units should immediately establish the cadre responsibility system and the cadre assessment system.

The conference conscientiously studied the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification." Delegates to the conference were determined to successfully bring forward the province's party rectification work according to the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods stipulated by the "decision" and in line with the provincial CPC Committee's plan for party rectification.

The conference stressed that to blaze a new trail in organizational work, organization departments must strive to strengthen their own building. Organization departments are required to realize a great change in ideology, work style, and work. Cadres of organization departments should firmly establish the idea of serving modernization. They should raise their theoretical level and their understanding of policy, further emancipate the mind, boldly bring forth new ideas, eradicate both "leftist" and rightist influences, overcome the habit of following the beaten track and promoting cadres according to seniority, consciously improve work style and methods, and enhance organizational work to a new level.

GIAO XIOGUANG ON DEVELOPING EDUCATION IN GUANGXI

HK100411 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The preparatory group for the regional education work conference recently held an enlarged meeting in Nanning. Regional party and government leaders Gao Xiaoguang, Jin Baosheng, Hou Depeng, and Wu Kexin attended the meeting.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Gao Xiaoguang listened to the reports presented to the meeting and made a speech on how to further develop education in the region. He first stressed the position and role of education in the four modernizations and demanded that all sectors and trades attach importance to education work and show concern for the development of education. He gave a number of views on problems currently existing in education.

1. It is necessary to do well in handling the relations of three balances. These are: The development of education in Guangxi must be in balance with the requirements for talent put forward by the development of economic construction and other social causes; the development of education must be in balance with investment in brains; and there must be a balance between the number of talented people to be trained and the number of schools to do this on the one hand, and a certain number and quality of teachers on the other. If we can achieve these three balances, the education plans we draw up can be based on a scientific foundation, and education can develop healthily.

2. On the question of investment in brains, the state naturally needs investment to develop this undertaking and this investment should increase somewhat each year. However, in order to develop education still faster, we must rely on the state to run it on the one hand and launch the masses to run it on the other. We must mobilize the whole of society to support the running of schools.

3. We should organize old educators and experts who have retired but are still in quite good health to set up educational research organs. They have experience, and can put forward ideas and views, and play their part. Some of them can also function as advisers. The autonomous region can do this, and prefectures, cities, and counties where the conditions are right can also do it.

In short, we should mobilize the forces of all sectors to be concerned for the development of education.

Comrade Jin Baosheng spoke at the meeting on stepping up minority-nationality education. The participants seriously discussed the speeches of the regional leaders and the report outline of the preparatory group office.

HENAN ORGANIZATIONS BEGIN PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK140914 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Summary] In accordance with the spirit of the central authorities' decision on party rectification and the provincial CPC Committee's specific arrangements, organs at the provincial level in Henan Province have begun party rectification. They are now seriously studying the documents on party rectification and want to make a good start throughout the province.

On 24 November, the provincial CPC Committee held a conference to make arrangements for party rectification in the organs at the provincial level. Since then, the first group of units which are carrying out party rectification in our province, and the party organizations of organs at the provincial level, have held conferences over the past few days, have set up party rectification groups, and have made ideological preparations.

"In light of the situation that some party members did not pay much attention to the handling of the relations between day-to-day work and study, some units repeatedly emphasized the linking of studying documents well with doing work well on the one hand; and on the other hand, the resolution of the contradiction between study and work. They stressed that study must be coordinated well with work to ensure that neither party rectification and study nor day-to-day work is to suffer.

"Because some comrades were eager to solve specific problems, some units organized party members to repeatedly study the relevant provisions in the decision on party rectification so as to make them understand that study must be linked with practice and that they should study and work simultaneously. However, when we begin study and yet to not profoundly understand the spirit of the documents, if we are eager to solve specific problems, we cannot solve the problems well and will delay our study. Therefore, we must stress and must lay a good ideological foundation for solving specific problems."

In making arrangements for and organizing the study of the documents, party organizations of the majority of units have especially emphasized that leading cadres who are party members, particularly members of party groups and CPC committees, must set an example and must seriously do well in organizing leading groups to study. Many leading cadres have taken the lead in attending party rectification documents study courses.

On the afternoon of 30 November, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a special meeting to look into the problem of how Standing Committee members can do well in studying the documents on party rectification. They held: Studying the documents seriously and well is a crucial link of doing well in party rectification. The provincial CPC Committee must set an example. We must study in the course of party rectification. Therefore, it is to adhere to the system of study every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon. The Standing Committee members of the Provincial CPC Committee must also study on Sunday afternoon. In addition, they must conduct discussions once a week.

Members of the units, including the provincial Family Planning Committee party group, the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau party group, the provincial Metallurgical and Building Material Industry Department, and the party organizations of many units, have attended study courses to study the documents on party rectification.

MAO ZHIYONG HEADS HUNAN RECTIFICATION GROUP

HK150329 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] In order to strengthen guidance over party rectification work in the province, the provincial CPC Committee **Standing Committee** has decided to set up a party rectification guidance group. The group is composed of Comrades Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Shi Xinshan, Huang Daoqi, Xu Tianguai, and (Shen Ruiting). Mao Zhiyong is head of the group, and Xiong Qingquan and Jiao Linyi are deputy heads. Wan Da and (Luo Qinan) are advisers to the group.

Under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, this group is responsible for routine leadership over party rectification work throughout the province. The group has an Administrative Office, headed by Huang Daoqi, with (Shen Ruiting) and (Wang Changsheng) as deputy heads. The office has four sections: investigation, organization, liaison, and general. The group has already started its work.

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE DISPUTE WITH U.S.

OW140155 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Dec 83 p 12

[Text] Legislator Hsiao Jui-cheng yesterday urged the government not to compromise in its deal with the United States on rice exports while delegates from the two nations opened a second round of talks aimed at reaching agreement on limiting Taiwan's rice exports. Hsiao, who represents the farmers group in the Legislative Yuan, pointed to the damages farmers here have suffered from the increasing imports of farm products from the United States, which he said reached as high as US\$1.25 billion in 1982.

"The damages we have suffered are ten times the value of the rice exports we made. Besides, we do not export rice to the United States at all," he said. He suggested the government not make the overproduction of rice here even worse by promising the United States to further limit Taiwan's rice exports.

Hsiao said many orchards have been left idle because of the pouring in of imported fruits from the United States and farmers can no longer meet their living expenses. He said many farmers have to do extra chores so as to make both ends meet. An editorial in yesterday's INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST predicted that the ROC cannot help but compromise eventually. "From this matter, we can see a test of the law of the jungle as it operates in the world," it said.

It said because of the so far unsolvable overproduction of rice in this nation, the government has to spend US\$2.5 billion to purchase rice from farmers in order to protect their basic interest. And to reduce stock, it has no other choice but to sell part of the old rice. It lowers the selling prices only to meet world market demand. Now facing threats from the United States to which it may have to compromise, the government is really "caught between a rock and a hard place," the editorial said. The evening newspaper also said it is a demonstration of hegemony to ask the nation to endure the great damages it has suffered from vast imports while interfering in its exports, which are comparatively much smaller.

The Rice Millers Association, a private U.S. group, had earlier filed a complaint to the office of the U.S. trade representative and the Department of Agriculture charging that Taiwan was illegally subsidizing rice exports and harming competing American rice exporters. The complaint said the farmers in Taiwan had a surplus of 850,000 metric tons of rice available for "dumping" on world markets.

In the first 6 months of this year, Taiwan rice exports reached 500,000 tons, most of which went to Indonesia and the Middle East. In the first round of negotiations held in Washington in September the United States demanded that the Republic of China restrict its exports to world markets to no more than 550,000 tons annually over the next 5 years. No agreement was reached.

Senator David Pryor, an Arkansas Democrat, and Congressman John Breaux, a Louisiana Democrat, last month introduced two separate bills that would reduce the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) status for those nations which are found violating trading agreements with the United States. Breaux claimed the ROC's rice export subsidy had hurt the U.S. rice industry. The second round of talks, held in Taipei, will end tomorrow.

Further Account

OW141231 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Dec 83 p 12

[Excerpt] Legislator Tsai Yu-tu yesterday proposed a suspension of grain imports from the United States in retaliation for an American move to limit Taiwan's rice exports, which are now under negotiation.

Tsai, who represents farmers in the Legislative Yuan, said the ROC imports five million tons of U.S. grain valued at US\$1.25 billion annually. This, he said, has been a factor in Taiwan's mounting rice surplus. He said it is unreasonable for the U.S. to interfere in ROC rice exports while at the same time threatening local agricultural production by exporting large amounts of grain to Taiwan. Taiwan's rice shipments are not going to the American market at all, he added.

Moreover, he said huge grain imports from the U.S. and low prices have made it difficult for the government to persuade farmers to switch to crops other than rice. He suggested if the U.S. "continues to be so unreasonable," the government turn to other nations for crops and fruit imports: Corn from Thailand, apples from Japan, and pears and grapes from Korea. He said importation from these nations is more economical than from the United States. He also suggested the government suspend imports of grains and orange juice from the United States.

The two governments have held two rounds of talks in Washington and Taipei respectively, but no agreement has been reached.

In the second round of talks which ended yesterday the two sides failed to overcome their major differences. They have decided to hold a third round of talks in the near future.

The ROC has been suffering from overproduction of rice. To protect farmers' basic interests and to keep their confidence, as Taiwan Governor Lee Teng-hui said, the government purchases most rice from farmers at prices 20 percent higher than cost. The 20 percent interest is the illegal subsidy American exporters have complained about. In addition to its over one million metric tons of stock, the ROC produces a minimum of 2.3 million tons of rice annually while its rice consumption is only about two million tons. The surplus in each of the last two years even reached one million tons.

To relieve pressure from over-production, the ROC has to export part of its rice, mostly to Indonesia and the Middle East, but not to the United States.

Agricultural officials in the ROC contend that the complaint filed by American exporters is "unreasonable" for two reasons. First, they said, the ROC has to export rice partly because of its annual import of 800,000-1,000,000 metric tons of wheat from the United States.

Additionally, they said, the ROC plants rice mainly for the purpose of self-sufficiency, and must maintain a certain amount of "safety stock." It must, however, periodically sell old stock to prevent the rice from becoming spoiled. The government purchases rice from farmers. It suffers a loss of more than US\$25 million for the export of every 10,000 tons of rice. If it does not export, the deficit will be even greater. In addition, Taiwan's exports only account for 2-3 percent of the world market, which is too small to influence the selling prices of exporters in the United States and Thailand, which together hold 25 percent of the market.

PRESENT LEVEL OF MIDEAST OIL IMPORTS TO CONTINUE

oW140321 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 14 (CNA) -- The Republic of China will maintain the present percentage of its imports of Middle East oil in spite of the complicated situation in that area, T.H. Lee, chairman of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation, said Tuesday.

Middle East oil occupies 70 percent of this nation's total oil imports presently, Lee indicated. As this nation has maintained long and friendly relations with its oil suppliers in the Middle East, Lee stressed, CPC is not considering reducing its oil imports from that area in the face of the changing situation there.

However, CPC has decided to increase its production of refined oil and to augment its emergency oil reserves to cope with the worsening situation in the Middle East, an official with that government-owned company said. The Iranian threat of blockading the Strait of Hormuz--a vital waterway for exports of Middle East crude oil -- and recent bomb attacks in Kuwait have been further deteriorating the already complicated situation in that region, the official pointed out. CPC is now refining nearly 400,000 barrels of crude oil a day, the official reported. In addition, CPC has decided to increase the number of gasoline stations in the nation from the present 453 to 720 in order to improve services to domestic consumers, the official said. CPC is also planning to expand some existing gasoline stations and to set up mobile service stations in rural areas, he added.

FINANCIAL TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA TO BE STRENGTHENED

OW150517 Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 15 (CNA) -- The Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa have agreed to strengthen financial cooperation, Minister of Finance Hsu Li-teh said Wednesday. The South African Government will recommend French Bank or Standard Chartered Bank in that country to set up a branch office here soon, Hsu said. Although neither of the two banks are qualified to establish a branch office here in view of the low volume of business they have done in this country, the Chinese Government will accept the recommendation, the finance minister stated.

Under the reciprocity, the International Commercial Bank of China is expected to set up a branch office in South Africa, Hsu revealed. The South African Standard Chartered Bank is a subsidiary banking institution of British Standard Chartered Bank and the French Bank in South Africa is headquartered in France, Hsu said. Both of these banks have expressed interest in operating a branch office here, he added.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BEGIN 20 FEBRUARY

OW150305 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 15 (CNA) -- The seventh session of the First National Assembly will open Feb. 20 next year at the Chungshan Building on Yangmingshan in suburban Taipei. National Assembly members will elect the president and the vice president at the seventh session. Irwine W. Ho, secretary-general of the National Assembly, Wednesday reported on the preparations for the seventh session. He gave the timetable and the agenda of the meeting as follows:

The seventh session will last for 35 days; notifications to all members of the National Assembly will be sent out on Jan. 10, forty days before the opening of the seventh session; all members of the National Assembly are expected to register before Feb. 10; the date for the presidential election is scheduled for March 21, 60 days before the expiration of the president's present term; the date for the election of the vice president is scheduled for March 23; and the seventh session is due to draw to a close on March 25.

Ho also reported that the National Assembly had 1,069 members at the end of November, of whom 91 are now residing abroad. Of the assemblymen, 917 are members of the Kuomintang, accounting for 85 percent of the total. Only 53 members are affiliated with the Young China Party and 31 with the China Democratic Socialist Party, and 68 members are nonpartisans.

'SOME PROGRESS' REPORTEDLY MADE AT PRC-UK TALKS

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[Text] Left-wing circles here generally are against being over-optimistic about the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong, although they say the negotiations have made some progress lately. They believe the British are still trying to delay the conclusion of the talks to a time which will benefit them most. Left-wing sources said yesterday while some progress had been made lately, they should not be exaggerated to give rise to undue optimism. "The British are only setting aside the sovereignty question at the negotiating table and have, so far, not given any indication as to the abolition of the royal instructions that give power to colonial rule in Hong Kong. They are only using words which are more acceptable to the Chinese to secure the greatest benefit for themselves," the sources said.

The latest round of the talks ended last Thursday with a joint statement saying: "The two sides reviewed the course of the talks and the progress made so far." The additional sentence was taken by many to mean progress had been made in the talks. Over-optimism has picked up since the fifth round of the second phase of the talks on October 19 and 20 and this has led to the belief that the Hong Kong issue will be amicably settled soon. However, a senior left-wing journalist sounded a warning against over-optimism as early as late last month. Mr Zeng Te-cheng, managing editor of NEW EVENING POST, told a forum on the 1997 issue: "Many people are getting heady over reports that the rift between China and Britain has been patched up. As far as I know, China's stance remains as tough as ever. So I will not rule out the possibility of China deciding Hong Kong's fate unilaterally in September." The sources accused the British of still trying to delay the conclusion of the talks to a time which would benefit them most. However, the sources said some progress had been made lately.

"The indications are that the British have changed from sticking to the three unequal treaties to agreeing to return the whole territory of Hong Kong, and that the British have agreed to carry on the talks according to the plan of the Chinese and now there are informal consultations." The sources said the talks would unlikely be upgraded very soon and that the plan to form teams to work on the technical problems was still alive.

There was no immediate confirmation from left-wing circles that China had guaranteed local participation in a government committee working on the "miniconstitution" for Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Observers, which sent a delegation to Beijing last week, said that guarantee was given by Mr Ji Pengfei, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. The report has already sparked off guesses on who will be sitting on the committee. Left-wing circles are equally concerned about the matter. However, they are not prepared to say who should be on the committee. Political analysts, however, said China was likely to handpick people who it approved, and known leftists would also be appointed as, after all, they were also locals.

Meanwhile, WIDE ANGLE magazine, which has close links with Chinese sources, hints that China may step up its cultural influences in Hong Kong. In its latest edition to be published today, the monthly says "friends in Beijing" have agreed to the suggestion that China should set up a semiofficial cultural organisation here to promote knowledge of China. WIDE ANGLE also reports the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is now an organisation "posted overseas" by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party. The magazine says the upgraded XINHUA office can act as a bridge between Hong Kong and China's State Council. It also quotes the Beijing sources as saying Hong Kong University and the Chinese University will still be the highest academic institutions in Hong Kong after 1997. WIDE ANGLE also reports on China's intentions toward Hong Kong's religious circles after 1997.

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